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YALE COLLEGE.

Novel Episode in Commencement Festivities.

A Day Devoted to the Honor of Yale's Patriotic Sons.

The Boys Come Marching Home--Their Appearance.

Meeting of the Alumni and Election of Officers.

REMARKS OF PROMINENT GENTLEMEN.

Advent of a Squad of General Officers.

The Procession and the Address of Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

THE DINNER AND THE RICH DESSERT OF SPEECHES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Haven, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

At this venerable seat of learning, Minerva has to-day bowed to Mars, acknowledging his supremacy as unquestionable and unquestioned; and the event is well deserving record, for it is not often that Alma Mater lays aside her dignity, and allows her emotions to get the best of her propriety. Instead of remaining in cold state upon her throne and receiving the homage of her sons, who are wont to gather round her annually, she has to-day descended from it, to greet them with a cordiality, which shows that her heart beats with true affection for those who have perilled their lives in defence of those doctrines and principles which she has directly or indirectly inculcated. As I yesterday wrote you would be the case, to-day has been given up almost entirely to ceremonies "in honor of former students, in any department of this institution, who have served the country during the recent struggle for the maintenance of national sovereignty and constitutional liberty," and in every respect the exercises have been worthy of the occasion. The fact that a similar celebration transpired at Harvard last week should not create the impression that this has been the consequence of that, or that it is in any sense an imitation of it. Both demonstrations have been entirely independent of one another and purely spontaneous. They have been voluntary and cordial tributes from the respective institutions to their graduates or under-graduates, and as such they do honor to both the universities. Very few have any idea of the labor involved in organizing such a demonstration as this has been. It is not the work of a day or of a month. For weeks past the committees, appointed some time ago, have been at work sending invitations to all entitled to them, and this itself was a task of no little magnitude. It would have been difficult at any time to have learned the address of seven hundred and odd graduates and under-graduates, even if their regiments had been known, but when the armies are so rapidly dissolving, and very many if not the majority of the soldiers have already retired to private life, the difficulties of the work are immeasurably increased. Still the browned faces which have appeared on the streets during the last few days show conclusively that these invitations have done their work. On Monday the veterans began to make their appearance, and yesterday there was quite an army of them to be seen upon the streets and in the hotels. Some wore their uniforms or other insignia of their rank, while others were to be distinguished only by their stalwart forms and bronzed faces, and occasionally, but not often, one might be seen who bore the marks of service in the loss of a limb. A special request had been made of Secretary Stanton to permit those still in the civil or military service in the neighborhood of Washington or elsewhere, to have leave in order to attend the exercises, and at the last moment several arrived who had thus been temporarily released from service.

It is not often that New-Haven sees a more brilliant day than that which dawned this morning. A shower, or rather a series of showers, last evening swept over the city, cooling the air and effectually laying the dust —although a less copious fall of water might have answered the purpose quite as well.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

Soon after 9 o'clock the formal meeting of the Alumni was held in their hall. Prof. Noah Porter called the meeting to order, and invited to the platform all graduates of fifty years' standing. Major-Gen. Anderson, who was also present, was also invited to take a seat on the platform, and his appearance was greeted with the enthusiastic applause which the mention of his name even always provokes. Prof. Porter then proceeded to nominate as Marshal of the Day Major-Gen. W. H. Russell, of the State Militia, and as President of all the exercises, Hon. W. M. Evarts, of New-York City. In making these nominations, Prof. Porter made a brief and felicitous speech, giving some reminiscences of Mr. Evarts' collegiate career, when, as he stated, the first composition which was submitted to him from Mr. Evarts' pen attracted his attention so strongly that he laid it aside, that he might read it again when its author should have become a distinguished man, as he felt sure that he would some day be. Prof. Porter spoke briefly of Mr. Evarts' labors abroad on behalf of the government, and said that the time would come when their importance would be recognized by the whole country.

Mr. Evarts, in taking the chair, said that he might have felt oppressed at assuming the duties of the position to which he had been elected, even on an ordinary occasion; but when they were called to forget themselves as a college, and to commemorate the part which the institution had taken in suppressing the rebellion, it was an honor indeed. [At this point, the venerable President Day entered the room, leaning on the arm of Prof. Porter, and, by a spontaneous impulse, the entire audience rose to their feet, to testify their respect for one who has so long been identified with the institution.] Mr. Evarts, in resuming, referred playfully to Prof. Porter's allusion to his early literary performances, and proceeded to say that as regarded the war to suppress the rebellion, his only doubts regarding its success were the fear which arose at times in his mind lest the north might weary of the struggle and fail to put forth her whole strength. But the honors of the day were to be given to the army and navy, as represented by those who had been connected with the college and he should leave it to others to expatiate upon the theme, pertinent to so interesting an occasion.

Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, D. D. was then reëlected Secretary of the Alumni Association, and Charlton T. Lewis, of the class of 1853, was chosen as his assistant. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Wickham, of the class of 1816, Rev. Dr. Dutton read the names of the alumni deceased during the year. This list has already been furnished you for publication.

Rev. Dr. William Adams, of New-York, spoke briefly and eloquently of Prof. Silliman's labors. He depicted graphically and much to the amusement of the audience, the circumstances and incidents of the commencement of Prof. Silliman's lectures on chemistry in the college. When the compound blow-pipe was expected to accomplish such wonders, even to the production of diamonds from charcoal. In the peculiar excellencies which fitted Mr. Silliman for his duties, he stood unrivaled. In closing, Dr. Adams alluded to the happy coincidence that Prof. Silliman was permitted to let fall upon a son, bearing his own name, the mantle which he had so worthily worn.

J. W. Andrews, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, also eulogized the memory of Prof. Silliman.

Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, of the class of 1833, followed with an account of the organization of a Yale College Alumni Association in that city, and then several gentlemen representing the classes which have meetings this year, gave reminiscences more or less interesting of their college life and experience.

It was not much to the credit of these younger men that one of the most spirited addresses of the occasion should have been delivered by one of the oldest graduates—Hon. W. W. Ellsworth, of the class of 1810—the distinguished ex-Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Ellsworth exhibited to the Alumni, a catalogue of the college, issued when he was a member of the institution. It bore the name of the venerable Ex-President Day, as an instructor in mathematics, and was printed upon one side of a folio, probably from motives of economy as well as because of the paucity of names. Mr. Ellsworth's remarks, although embodying little more than reminiscences of his college life were made with an earnestness which called to mind the stories of the eloquence of his earlier days. Perhaps it was because the principal speakers were holding their fire for the festival in the afternoon, but the Alumni meeting in point of interest fell below those of recent years.

After Mr. Ellsworth had concluded Mr. Evarts introduced to the audience the following general officers, who had quietly taken seats upon the platform during the progress of the exercises:

Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter.

Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton.

Brig.-Gen. S. H. Roberts, of New-York.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Ullman, of the Class of 1829.

Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, of St. Louis, of the Class of 1840.

Brig.-Gen. H. B. Carrington, of the Class of 1845.

As the names of these Generals were announced, each one rose and acknowledged the applause and cheers which greeted them. This ceremony through, the officers of the Alumni Association for the succeeding year were elected, (or rather reëlected, for they stand now as they did last year, and as they have done probably for several years previous.)

After the adjournment of the Alumni meeting, a procession was formed in the following order, and the audience, which had increased to a multitude, went en masse to the Centre Church, to listen to Dr. Bushnell's oration.

THE PROCESSION.

Chief-Marshal, W. H. Russell, Major-General of the Connecticut State Militia.

AIDS.

Prof. Benj. Silliman,
Prof. Wm. Kingsley,
Prof. W. A. Norton,
Prof. C. S. Lyman,
Prof. W. D. Whitney,
Prof. G. J. Brush,
Prof. W. H. Brower,
Prof. L. R. Packard,

Tutor G. A. Nolen,
Tutor A. M. Wheeler,
Tutor A. Van Name,
Tutor J. W. Gibbs,
Tutor A. W. Wright,
Tutor F. B. Dexter,
Tutor Tracy Peck.

His Excellency Gov. Buckingham and President T. D. Woolsey.

President of the Day, W. M. Evarts, Esq., and the Orator of the day, Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

Invited guests other than graduates.

Vice-Presidents of the Day.

Students of the college who have served in the army or navy during the war of rebellion in the order of their classes.

Graduates of the college who have not served during the war.

As has been the custom here from time immemorial on such occasions, the galleries of the church were set apart for the ladies, while the graduates and under-graduates were seated in the body of the house, and it is needless to say that both parts of the church were filled to repletion. On the stage were the honored guests. Besides the Generals whose presence at the Alumni meeting has been mentioned, there were included in this number officers of every rank in almost every branch of the service. I can only take a few at random: Col. J. Edwards Clarke, Provisional Marshal, Louisiana; W. P. Bacon, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth New-York Cavalry, of the class of 1858; Lieut.-Col. Luther H. Pierce, for a long time Quartermaster of the Ninth Corps; H. L. Johnson, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General; N. Willis Bumstead, Captain Forty-fifth Massachusetts; Col. H. A. Weeks, Twelfth New-York Volunteers; Garrick Mallory, Lieutenant-Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps; W. C. Bennett, Surgeon United States Volunteers; W. E. Foster, Acting Assistant Paymaster United States Navy; E. L. Gaul, Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Jos. C. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth New-Jersey Volunteers and Aid-de-camp; Thos. Bradford Dwight, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Pleasonton's staff; Col. Cady, United States Army; E. A. Pratt, Captain Eighth United States Colored Troops, who lost an arm in one of the battles on the James River; A. Matthewson, Surgeon United States Navy; Jos. H. Ttnchell, Chaplain Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade; Geo. Baldwin, Class 53, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps; C. C. Salter, Chaplain Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and about one hundred others. The names I have given show you in a slight degree how widely Yale has been represented in every branch of the service.

After the audience had become seated, Mr. Evarts introduced, to lead in the exercises of the occasion, Rev. Dr. John R. Adams, of the Class of 1821, a chaplain as he said, in the army from before the first battle until after the last surrender. Mr. Adams advanced to the desk, and after reading an appropriate passage o Scripture delivered an earnest and feeling prayer.

ORATION OF DR. BUSHNELL.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell was then introduced by Mr. Evarts, and proceeded to deliver the oration commemorative of those who had fallen. After alluding to the appropriateness of such an exercise as part of the performances of such a day, Dr. Bushnell said that he would not string together a number of obituary notices; that would be more appropriate to a published document. He preferred to recount in a general way our obligations to those who have fallen, and the best way to do that was: 1. To give them their share of the honors of victory. Because they were dead they should not be classed with the waste of victory. It was the ammunition expended that gained the battle, and these heroes were the spent ammunition. The issue of the war depended on this question of the expenditure of life, and these dead and dumb heroes are the price paid for our great victory. Then, too, we must go further back than this. We must trace the genealogy of our heroes, such as Grant and Sherman, to find who have shared in and given us our victories. The chief thing was in preparing the minds which were to do the work. When that was done, the result followed, of course. And the same truth holds regarding the private soldiers. Generations of buried worth have been fighting our battles, and it is before these that we should bare our heads. Dr. Bushnell then passed to mention: 2. An honor which belonged exclusively to the dead. The religion of Christ is founded on the great doctrine that without the shedding of blood there is no remission; and the same truth holds good in civil polity. God did not make of the world a great peace society to vegetate without suffering. It was necessary that blood should be shed, and our dead heroes have done that. The speaker then proceeded to particularize certain gains which the sacrifice of these noble men have effected; and first he asserted that their blood has centralized and sanctified our unity. To do this it was necessary that blood should be shed on both sides, and this has been done. The theory of State rights has actually been drawn away with it. In the second place, our dead have given us the possibility of a great consciousness and of a great public sentiment. Dr. Bushnell then spoke of the merit of the great sacrifices that had been made. They were inestimable, and by these we had bought a record such as we could not have gained in any other way, and such as the history of the world does not furnish. The story of the siege of Troy is only a song beside it. There was never a greater or better cause, and it is something to say that we have given our best lives for it. We have dotted the country over with battle-fields, and suffered crushing defeat, yet abating not a jot of hope. We have returned to illustrate these very scenes with overwhelming victories. Dr. Bushnell then mentioned Lyons, Sedgwick, McPherson, Rice, Lowell, &c., &c. "But when these names are all dropped, then," said the speaker, "do I for the first time feel the tide swing of a great historic consciousness." Dr. Bushnell then showed how this war had individualized the nation, and declared that hereafter we were going to define our own canons of criticism, and just as we make our own laws, just as we were going to settle the kind of punishment we would mete out to our own traitors. Now we were going to have statesmen instead of politicians. We have incident enough to feed five hundred years of fiction. [Applause.] Our battle-fields will furnish abundant theme for poetry. A new sense comes on everybody, and the soul finds new inspiration in soil where before there were only rocks and trees. Are there no new singers to meet that great era? none who shall do it full justice? Considering these higher possibilities of literature, who shall say what these eighty-three heroes have not done for us? These fallen ones, how beautifully they become the fable of Antalus. Instead of receiving new life as they touch the earth, they endow it with life, and give it voice for ages to come. Dr. Bushnell then spoke of Theodore Winthrop, of Lieut. E. M. Carrington, of the class of 1859; of Major E. F. Blake, of the class of 1858, who fell at Cedar Mountain; of Brig.-Gen. Rice, who was so rapidly advanced to the rank he held at the time of his death. With reference to Gen. Rice, Dr. Bushnell narrated an interesting incident. After graduating, weighed down by a debt which he had incurred, he applied to a wealthy gentleman, who had no acquaintance with him, for a loan of $500. He managed himself and his cause so well that he received it, and before the year was out he had returned the money. Does any person need to be told (asked the speaker) that such a man will fight? What he might have written had he lived we know not, but his last words: "Turn my face to the enemy," are a book in themselves. The blessings which these dead heroes have conferred on our free institutions were next mentioned. Have we not learned by it that rebellion is the greatest and most God-defying sin that can be committed? Then, too, by these sacrifices the religious impulse may be quickened anew. The question was then asked, "How are these debts to be paid?" It is not much to say let their widows and orphans be widows and orphans of the republic. We should sanctify their good name. The flippant recollections of the faults and former vices of the fallen should be ignored. The dead cannot speak for themselves; let us speak for them. We should memorize their names. States having such men as Sedgwick and Lyon, should guard and preserve them, and townships, colleges, &c., should do the same in humbler monuments or tablets. Memorial volumes also should be issued. Dr. Bushnell then sketched briefly and eloquently the lives of Capt. Charles M. Wheeler, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, of the Class of 1859, and Major H. W. Camp, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, of the Class of 1860, with both of whom he had been personally acquainted. And yet after all, the speaker proceeded, it is a painful reflection that our memorials cannot be graded by any scale of justice, for the question of rank does not decide this. Again, said Dr. Bushnell, a higher duty that we owe the fallen is to take their places; not to go off into any mock heroics and pledge ourselves to sacrifice our lives—there is no need of that now, but to see that this great contest is settled on a basis which shall justify the memory of our martyrs. [Applause.] Certainly if a government is good enough to die for it, it is good enough to die by. [Applause.] Not that all traitors should of necessity die, but that fitting examples of some should be made. The devastation of the Southern territory is not enough, fearful as it has been, for it has fallen more on the innocent than it has on the guilty. We shall not follow the advice of our liberal friends abroad, and put ourselves on a level with the despotism they would have us imitate so dearly with these traitors. [Applause.] Again, we owe it to the memory of our dead to extirpate and sweep away every vestige of slavery, and do i clean. [Applause.] The whole black code must go, and those who have been freed must in some way be allowed to assert themselves in the law. [Applause.] Negro suffrage seems to be a necessity, but how it is to be brought about is an open question. The States have always regulated the limitations of suffrage, and now there would not be a surer way of reviving the States' Right theory than by inflicting State wrongs. Dr. Bushnell spoke of the sacrifices and sufferings made and [illegible] lured at Fort Pillow, at Fort Wagner and on the [illegible] nes River by the negroes, and declared that we could not, as men, neglect to fulfill the pledges, although they were but implied, which had impelled these men to give up their lives. As a practical method of removing the difficulties in the way of extending these men the right of suffrage he suggested that an amendment to the constitution should be adopted, making the basis of representation in any State the number of male voters therein. This once passed, the Southern States would be so anxious to secure the increased government patronage, which the step would carry, that they would soon voluntarily extend the right of suffrage to the negroes by making them voters, and thus the end aimed at would be secured without so much as mentioning the word negro suffrage. In conclusion, Dr. Bushnell made an eloquent appeal to his hearers, to swear by the heroic dead to be Americans, and to vindicate the right of the whole continent to be an American world, to have American laws, American liberties and American institutions.

As the speaker took his seat he was vociferously applauded. To those of your readers who are acquainted with the terse, vigorous rhectoric which is so thoroughly characteristic of Dr. Bushnell, I need not say that the above sketch gives a very imperfect idea of an oration which was heavily laden with thought. It will, of course, be printed in full in connection with the memorial record of to-day's proceedings.

THE DINNER TO THE HEROES OF YALE.

All these meetings, however, were but preliminary to the grand dinner or festival in honor of the heroes of Yale, which was given in Music Hall this afternoon. Those graduates of the college or students who had actually left the institution to enter the army or navy, or to do duty with the Sanitary or Christian Commission, were regarded as guests, and to them tickets of admission were, as a matter of course, presented. Graduates and under-gradutes desirous of partaking of the dinner, were permitted to purchase tickets at $3 each, and those who preferred to be spectators, including the ladies, were admitted to the galleries, the price of tickets to this part of the house being fixed at $1 each. And before I proceed further I must give you

THE CENSUS OF THE WAR,

regarding it from the Yale College stand-point. Mr. D. C. Gilman, the popular librarian, who has had the task of making up this list, and who, by the way, deserves to be made a Major-General by the Yale College Faculty for his efficient labors in connection with the organization of this festival, tells me that even this morning he has received additions to this interesting record, so that it cannot even yet be regarded as fully completed. As it now stands the following is a summary of it:

Whole number of graduates of the Academical Department of Yale College in the Union army and navy (classes of 1809 to 1865)........................	444
Alumni of the Theological Seminary, or the Medical, Law and Scientific Schools, in Union army and navy, exclusive of those previously graduated in arts........................	97
To these deserve to be added the names of those for any length of time in the service of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Of such there have been reported of graduates of the Academical Department........................	24
Total number of Alumni of the College in the service........................	565

STATISTICS OF NON-GRADUATES AND UNDER-GRADUATES.

Non-graduates of classes which have been in College since the war begun (classes of 1861 to 1867) in Union army and navy........................	124
Hardly an attempt has been made to collect the names of non-graduates of earlier classes. Those at present recorded are........................	48
Total number of non-graduate members of the College in the service........................	172

SUMMARY.

Graduates........................	565
Non-graduates........................	172
Total........................	737

A glance at the record shows me the names of three Major-Generals, two Brigadier-Generals, thirty-seven Colonels, seventeen Majors, one hundred Captains, seventy-six Lieutenants, one hundred and twenty-seven Medical Officers, sixty-eight Chaplains, twenty-one Paymasters, six Naval Officers, eighty-one Privates and Non-commissioned Officers, besides a large number whose latest rank is not yet known, so that full information will doubtless swell the figures above given for each grade considerably. A single glance at the list shows that a remarkable proportion of the graduates have filled high office or important staff appointments, and of the Captains and Lieutenants especially, a large portion have held such position.

Among the Generals, I observe Alfred H. Terry, whose important duties in command of the Department of Virginia have prevented him from being present, Cassius M. Clay, Alpheus S. Williams, Daniel Ullman, J. B. Parsons, O. S. Ferry, H. B. Carrington, J. W. Noble, Edward Harland, James C. Rice, J. W. Swayne, J. F. Croxton, and James S. Wadsworth. Among the Colonels, W. H. Noble, H. C. Deming, Ira Pettibone, A. P. Rockwell, F. H. Peck, Brayton Ives, J. F. Brown, Wm. R. Wooster, and Dex. R. Wright, have commanded Connecticut Regiments, and others have led troops from a dozen different States, some with high honor. The list of officers of lower grade also includes many whose services were most distinguished, and whose names have become widely known, among whom I might mention Majors Theodore Winthrop and Henry W. Camp, and many others.

The following is the obituary record of the war:

YALENSIANS WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE WAR.

1825—Rev. Joseph H. Nichols, Chaplain 19th Wisconsin Infantry.
1829—Mason F. Cogswell, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.
1833—Rev. Robert Carver, Chaplain 7th Massachusetts Infantry.
1833—Rev. Hiram Doane, Chaplain 47th Illinois Infantry.
1839—Rev. L. Ward Smith, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.
1843—Rev. James H. Dill, Chaplain 38th Illinois Infantry.
1843—Prof. Joseph S. Hubbard, U. S. N.
1843—John M. Huntington, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. V.
1845—James Redfield, Lieutenant-Colonel 39th Iowa Infantry.
1847—Othniel DeForest, Colonel 5th New-York Cavalry.
1847—Rev. Daniel T. Noyes, First Lieutenant 6th Wisconsin Battery.
1848—Theodore Winthrop, Major and A. D. C. to Gen. Butler.
1849—Sheldon C. Beecher, Captain 139th New-York Infantry.
1849—Andrew Upson, Captain 20th Connecticut Infantry.
1850—Newton S. Manross, Captain 16th Connecticut Infantry.
1853—William S. Denniston, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 38th New-York Infantry.
1854—James C. Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel 44th New-York Infantry, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.
1854—Lewis L. Weld, Lieutenant-Colonel 7th United States Colored Infantry.
1855—George Stuart, First Lieutenant 13th United States Infantry.
1855—William Wheeler, Captain 13th New-York Independent Battery.
1856—Nelson Bartholomew, First Lieutenant 15th Massachusetts Infantry.
1856—Charles E. Bulkeley, Captain 1st Connecticut Artillery.
1856—Henry E. McIntyre, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry.
1856—Frank M. Peck, Colonel 12th Connecticut Infantry.
1856—Samuel F. Woods, Adjutant 34th Massachusetts Infantry, A. A. A. G. on Staff of Gen. Weber.
1857—Rev. Francis E. Butler, Chaplain 25th New-Jersey Infantry.
1857—Albert W. Drake, Colonel 10th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—Henry M. Dutton, First Lieutenant 5th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—John Griswold, Captain 11th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—Edward L. Porter, Captain 18th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—George W. Roberts, Colonel 42d Illinois Infantry.
1858—Edward F. Blake, Major 5th Connecticut Infantry.
1858—Theodore W. Twining, A. A. Paymaster United States Navy.
1858—Charles B. Whittlesey, private 55th Ohio Infantry.
1859—Edward Carrington, Second Lieutenant and A. D. C. on Staff of Gen. Newton.
1859—Diodate C. Hannahs, Captain 6th New-York Cavalry.
1859—Charles M. Wheeler, Captain 126th New-York Infantry.
1860—George W. Arnold, Sergeant 12th Rhode Island Infantry.
1860—Henry W. Camp, Major 10th Connecticut Infantry.
1860—Daniel Hebard, Captain and A. A. G. on Staff of Gen. Gorman.
1860—Rev. William C. Johnston, Chaplain 13th Kentucky Infantry.
1860—Frederick C. Ogden, First Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st United States Cavalry.
1860—Rev. James H. Schneider, Chaplain 2d United States Colored Infantry.
1861—John N. Bannan, Corporal Anderson Pennsylvania Cavalry.
1861—William B. Clark, Captain 22d United States Colored Infantry.
1861—James P. Pratt, First Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th United States Army.
1861—Gilbert W. Stocking, private 20th Connecticut Infantry.
1861—George Worman, private 137th Illinois Infantry.
1862—Ira R. Alexander, Captain 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
1862—Wm. W. House, private 25th Connecticut Infantry.
1862—Andrew F. Sheverick, Captain 28th Wisconsin Infantry.
1862—Richard Skinner, First Lieutenant 10th United States Infantry.
1862—Francis N. Sterling, First Lieutenant 128th New-York Infantry.
1862—Daniel E. Hemenway, Commissary Sergeant 22d Connecticut Infantry.
1862—William McClurg, private 9th Pennsylvania Infantry.
1862—William H. Miller, Captain 44th New-York Infantry.
1862—Grosvenor Starr, Adjutant 7th Connecticut Infantry.
1863—Harvey H. Bloom, First Lieutenant 5th New-York Infantry.
1863—F. Kern Heller, private 93d Pennsylvania Infantry.
1863—Zalmon J. McMaster, Captain 5th New-York Cavalry.
1863—Frederick W. Matteson, Lieutenant-Colonel 64th Illinois Infantry.
1863—Uriah N. Parmelee, Captain 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
1864—Garwood R. Merwin, private.
1864—Chas. C. Mills, Captain 7th Connecticut Infantry.
1864—George P. Sylvester.
1865—Franklin E. Alling, Connecticut.
1865—Edward L. Barnard, Massachusetts.
1865—John H. Thompson, Sergeant 106th New-York Infantry.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1840—Rev. James Averill, Chaplain 23d Connecticut Infantry.
1841—Rev. John S. Whittlesey, Chaplain 11th Iowa Infantry.
1857—Rev. Jacob Eaton, Chaplain 7th Connecticut Infantry.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

1829—James S. Wadsworth, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.
1859—William McC. Smith.
1860—Edwin B. Cross, Second Lieutenant 27th Connecticut Infantry.
1860—William Silliman, Colonel.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1817—Melinus C. Leavenworth, Assistant Surgeon 12th Connecticut Infantry.
1846—DeWitt C. Lathrop, Assistant Surgeon 8th Connecticut Infantry.
1853—Ransom P. Lyon, Surgeon 28th Connecticut Infantry.
1860—John B. Welch, Assistant Surgeon 12th Connecticut Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE ARTS.

1854—John A Duvillard, Lieutenant United States Volunteers.
1862—Henry V. D. Stone, Lieutenant 2d Massachusetts Infantry.

That tells the story of what Yale College has done for the war, and it is a record of which she may well be proud. In the honorable and patriotic rivalry she takes the precedence of Harvard decidedly, so far as the number of her sons who have enlisted in the war are concerned. With these facts before them, the readers of the Times will be prepared for a sketch of the festival to which I have already alluded.

After Dr. Bushnell's oration was concluded the audience broke up, and in the course of half an hour reassembled at Alumni Hall, when a procession was formed in the usual order to escort the honored guests to Music Hall. No better building could have been found for the purposes of the occasion. The floor of the hall was cleared, and eight tables, running through its entire length, furnished ample accommodations for seven or eight hundred persons. None were admitted here, as I have already stated, save the guests of the occasion and the graduates or under-graduates. The building was most beautifully and appropriately decorated. On the stage in the rear of the platform where the presiding officer was stationed, were various trophies of the war, which the State authorities had loaned for the occasion. Red, white and blue were, of course, the prevailing colors of the drapery. Beginning at the left of the President's chair, running around the room, were twenty-one tablets bearing the names of as many of the soldiers of Yale who have fallen. These tables were as follows:

On the Left.	On the Right.
'52. Alexander, Mine Run.	'59. Carrington, St. Mark's.
'59. Hannahs, Williamsburgh.	'56. Peck, Winchester.
'60. Ogden, Trevilyan Station.	'59. Wheeler, Gettysburgh.
'47. Noyes, Corinth.	'61. Clark, Richmond.
'55. Wheeler, Culp's Farm, Ga.	'50. Manross, Antietam.
'62. Skinner, Petersburgh.	'49. Beecher, Cold Harbor.
'60. Camp, Richmond.	'57. Porter, Winchester.
'58. Blake, Cedar Mountain.	'57. Dutton, Cedar Mountain.
'57. Roberts, Mursfreesboro.	'57. Butler, Suffolk.
'45. Redfield, Altoona.	'61. Pratt. Hanover Town.
	'48. Winthrop, Great Bethel.

If the tables were not loaded with the delicacies of the season, they certainly contained an abundance and a super-abundance of the substantials, as will appear from the following bill of fare:

Yale College Soldiers' Festival,
Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

Bill of Fare—Pickled oysters, boiled salmon, boiled ham, pressed corn beef, beef a la mode, jellied tongues, roast chickens, boned turkey, rolls, lobster salad, chicken salad, sardines, pickles, radishes, currant jelly, charlotte russe, jellies, bavaroise, fancy cakes, fruits, berries, ice cream, lemonade, orgeade, raspberry syrup, coffee.

Nothing could speak more emphatically for the skill and judgment with which the arrangements for this great festival were carried out, than the fact that all who were entitled to seats at the tables were provided with them, and I hardly think that there was a single one to spare.

At the head of the room, and on a raised platform, were the distinguished personages. Mr. Evarts, of course, presided. He was supported on his right by the venerable Ex-President Day, Gov. Buckingham and Dr. Bushnell, the orator of the day. On his left were President Woolsey, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton and Gen. Parsons. Among the others at this table were Major-Gen. Anderson, Gen. Noble of Iowa and Gen. Noble of Connecticut, Gen. Roberts, U. S. A.; Gen. Harland and Daniel Tyler of Connecticut, Lieut.-Gov. Averill, Bishop Smith of Kentucky, Rev. Dr. Massie of London, Fitz Greene Halleck, Hon. Dwight Foster, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and others.

About 3:30 o'clock, only an hour after the time fixed, the large dining-room was filled. Ex-President Day invoked a blessing, and after an hour spent in disposing of the substantials, Mr. Evarts called the assemblage to order. He said this year our festivities are in honor of our soldiers, in return for the honor they have done us. We are here an assembly of learned men, as every one will see by looking at the ticket by which he secured admission. Mr. Evarts then proceeded to translate some Hebrew characters on the card, as he understood them, viz.: "This ticket admits you to an assembly of learned men, where each man will behave with perfect propriety, and where no one will make a speech more than ten minutes long." [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts then asked the soldiers of Yale when he should address them personally, to arise for the gratification of the others who might be present. He proceeded to allude to the Alumni meeting of 1861, when there were no soldiers of Yale in the service, since the army had not then been organized. The spirit of determination which has brought about these great results was then powerfully manifest. The soldiers of this war, said Mr. Evarts, have given us one country, one constitution, one destiny. What in the history and the course of Providence has this war been for? The great question has been how to get rid of slavery without destroying society. The trouble was that the nation could not submit to the capital operation necessary to attain this end. Who would throw this young giant on his back—stop the machinery of this great society until this weak shaft of slavery be taken out of the fabric that its vast powers might thereafter move? all one way and by one impulse. Who but Providence could perform this miracle for us? And who shall say that the four years' expenditure of life in battle and the incidents of war, is too long a time or too great a price for driving from the system the poison that was in it.

Gentlemen of Yale College that have served in the war: At these words nearly three hundred soldiers, scattered through the body of the hall, arose, and the movement was the signal for a scene which is utterly indescribable and unreportable. Cheers, long and loud, were given by the gentlemen, and I am not sure but the ladies forgot themselves and joined in. At any rate they fluttered their handkerchiefs most industriously. It was five or ten minutes before the enthusiasm subsided sufficiently to allow Mr. Evarts to proceed. Embracing the first opportunity to do so, he said:

This whole day's proceedings, gentlemen, have been in your honor. Here, as more suitable to our festive occasion, we crown the living, and your companions in arms, who are absent, but still survive. You have shown in that there is no wider and better impulse toward useful action than that this college gives. Did any one of you think that, in entering the service of his country, you were not acting under the authority of the diploma? Mr. Evarts then quoted from that document, and translated one or two clauses for the benefit of the soldiers, telling them that it meant that when the first cannon was fired upon Sumter, they were to be on hand, and that they were to continue to be on hand whenever and wherever a rifle shot should be fired. He remarked in conclusion that the main topic that would come up for consideration would be what memorial would be the most fitting to commemorate the patriotism and heroism of the sons of Yale.

As Mr. Evarts took his seat Prof. Silliman led off in three rousing cheers for the warriors of Yale—the, entire assemblage rising to its feet, and the ladies in the gallery again waving their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Evarts repeated that the speeches must be short and that there could be nogaps in the proceedings. Rufus Choate he said was once asked by a learned referee whether there might not be *hiati* in certain proceedings. Impossible, said Mr. Choate. Why? asked the referee. Because, Mr. Choate replied, *hiatus* is a noun of the fourth declension. [Prolonged laughter.] Therefore, Mr. Evarts argued, there could be no *hiati* in this assembly. He proposed as the first sentiment:

The Union Restored—One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Gov. Buckingham was called on to respond. He eulogized the army, and said that Connecticut had furnished six thousand men over and above her quota to the armies of the United States. She had put in the field over 40,000 men and given 173,000 years. If she did not equal the larger States in numbers, her troops would not yield to any in point of spunk and gallantry. [Applause.] The band then played "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," and one of the audience proposed three cheers for Gov. Buckingham, the soldier's friend, which were given with a will.

Mr. Evarts followed, by presenting the statistics I have given above. He added, that take the figures of the triennial catalogue about to be issued, which showed 3,500 survivors, the per centage was large, but if we supposed among these survivors there were 2,400 under 30 years of age, and then reduced the number of those whom the college had sent into the service to 600, we would have the remarkable fact that twenty-five per cent. of the graduates of the college had been in the service of the country [Applause.] Mr. Evarts stated that in his capacity as President of the Day he had addressed a telegram to President Johnson. The response was as follows:

Washington, July 26.

Hon. W. M. Evarts, Chairman:

I thank you, and through you the graduates of Yale, for their kind greeting. In the difficult and delicate duties before me I rely upon the support of the same intelligent patriotism which during the war has given so many noble lives and deeds to our country. American scholarship has gained undying honor by its contributions to our literature and the achievements in our recent struggle for national existence, and in the victories of peace which I trust are now to come, American scholarship will sustain the reputation it has won. Very truly your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Three cheers were given with a will for the President of the United States. The chairman then called on Gen. Anderson to speak for those military guests present who had not been connected with the college. The General was overwhelmed with applause, but merely bowed his acknowledgments.

Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton was called forward and spoke very briefly, referring to the capture of Island No. Ten, in which he was concerned. As the President of the Day had given a specimen of bad Latin, he thought he might be pardoned for perverting Cæsar's motto—"*Veni, vidi, vici,*" and applying it to this victory, making it read, "We came, we sawd, we conquered." [Laughter.]

President Woolsey spoke briefly for Alma mater, making several allusions to deceased students, Winthrop of '48, who died at Big Bethel, and Butler of '57, who was killed at Suffolk. Both of them he eulogized in the highest terms.

But the enthusiasm which has kept the vast audience together for four hours on a hot July afternoon does not seem likely to exhaust itself, and as the time has already come for closing my dispatch I must content myself with a mere mention of the distinguished speakers who have within the last half hour brought down the house with their eloquence, convulsed it with laughter by their wit, or made their hearers breathless by their touching allusions to the fallen hero. Rev. Dr. Thomson and Dr. Wm. Adams, of your city, have made strong and able speeches. Gen. Parsons, of St. Louis, who saw Secretary Stanton two days since, brought out enthusiastic cheers from that official by stating that he has already sent home 782,642 soldiers, and that one hundred thousand more will be en route in a few days. He also stated upon the same excellent authority, that at the time of Lee's surrender, there came into the Union army within two or three thousand of a round million men.

Gen. H. B. Carrington, Brig.-Gen. J. W. Noble, Chief of Cavalry of the Army of Arkansas, have also spoken, and as I close, Brig.-Gen. Deming is proceeding to lay before the assemblage the project for a memorial to the fallen.

Letters declining to attend, in consequence of previous engagements, were received from the President of the United States, Secretary Welles, Major-Gen. Ambrose A. Burnside, Major-Gen. J. G. Barnard, Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Major-Gen. Alpheus G. Williams, Major-Gen. Horatio G. Wright, Brig.-General A. B. Eaton, Admiral W. H. Davis, Col. H. B. Sprague, Col. Adrian Terry, and many others.

I need hardly say what you will have inferred from this imperfect report—that this demonstration will go upon the records of Yale as the most memorable by far which has ever taken place here. It has been in every respect fully worthy of the great occasion which had called it forth, and that is saying all that need be said of it. The reporter may catch the words of the speakers, but it is impossible to daguerreotype their spirit, or to transfer to paper the surroundings which add so much to the *éclat* of such a celebration.

The number of students examined for admission to the college during Monday and Tuesday was 130. Of this number, 119 were Freshmen, 10 Sophomores, and 1 Junior. The result of the examination is as follows: 42 accepted, 72 conditioned and 16 rejected. E. S.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AT THIS PORT.

Antwerp to be a Permanent Station for American Ships of War.

Progress of Parliamentary Elections.

THE LIBERALS GAIN NINE MEMBERS

The French and English Iron-Clad Review.

Abatement of the Cholera in Egypt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Hibernian* reached Liverpool at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 13th.

The *Erin* reached Queenstown at 10:30 on the morning of the 13th, and arrived at Liverpool about the same hour on the 14th inst.

As already announced, the *Great Eastern* was expected to leave the Nore for Valentia on the day the *Scotia* left Liverpool.

The steamer *Caroline*, from London for Valentia with the shore end of the cable, put into Falmouth on the 13th inst.

An Antwerp newspaper says: We have to announce a piece of news which will be received with veritable satisfaction by our town, and principally by the inhabitants of the port. It is, that Antwerp is about to become a permanent station for American vessels of war. We may expect to see arrive on an early day the magnificent frigate *Niagara*, and she will be followed by the *Sacramento* and the *Colorado*.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Marine Suburbs of London—A General Election—Tory Accounts of the Condition of England—European Congress—An Ex-Confederate Pirate—A Sensation Murder—Confession no Proof.

London, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

I date my letter from London from force of habit—my own and the reader's—but, in point of fact, I write "these few lines" from one of the breezy marine suburbs of the great metropolis, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, which itself is only a long shore extension of Hastings, once a little fishing village, overlooked by a Saxon castle, now a fashionable watering-place. The difference between this and St. John's Woods, or Chelsea, or Camberwell, is that we get down in two hours by rail, instead of an hour by omnibus, and that we get the *Times* at 10 o'clock instead of at 8. In all other matters we might as well be in London, but for the sea.

Hastings, with its now fashionable adjunct, St. Leonard's, are on the Sussex coast of the British Channel. The weather is warm in Winter, cool in Summer, and as breezy in July as London is close. The battle of Hastings, in which William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England in a single action, was fought a few miles back from the village. England has been invaded and conquered several times, and panics on this subject are traditional. It takes up a considerable part of the time and thought of the present Emperor of France, to assure the government and people of England that he does not intend to come over some morning and land at Hastings or Brighton, or some of these pretty bathing towns with nice practicable sea-beaches, come up to London by the express train, seize the Bank of England and establish himself in Buckingham Palace. Here are the martello towers, built a few years ago, a mile or so apart along the coast, to prevent such a landing. They are round towers, about forty feet high, and the same diameter, looking like rather sizeable beer vats. Each one mounts a single gun—a 24-pounder, I should say—with just men enough to fire it; and woe to the French iron-clad fleet that dares to approach this fast-anchored isle.

For the rest, we have three miles of flinty beach, bathing machines, from the ends of which men and women duck and tumble, at polite distances from each other; bands of German musicians and negro serenaders, who amuse our idleness from morning till night; a one-horse theatre, strolling performers and lecturers, libraries and reading-rooms, with liberal installments of Mudies, and startling abundance of fine, bold, handsome English girls, who throw the long tresses of their abundant black hair to the breezes to dry after the morning bath, as a corsair might throw her black flag to the winds. There may have been a time when English girls were shy or timid. We read of bashful maidens in ancient songs and romances. But in this fast age they have got very bravely over it, and the British maiden of the present day looks the enemy full in the face, as if she had nothing to fear, and might have something to hope. It is the men who are sheepish. They are in the minority, and fight shy accordingly. The women are having it their own way, and now that Mr. Mill is elected to Parliament, they hope soon to be a power in the State, which brings me to the great event of the election. It has been quick work. The old Parliament dissolved last week. More than four hundred members of the new one are already elected. The government so far has gained seven members. In London, Mill and Hughes, two extreme Liberals, and friends of the American Union, were triumphantly elected. Mr. Hughes, "Tom Brown, of Rugby and Oxford," went in at the head of the poll in Lambeth. John Stuart Mill represents the royal city of Westminster.

When the French conscript asked his sergeant how they made cannon, "You take a hole," said he, "and put some metal around it, finish it off, and there is your cannon." In England, when you want an election, you build a hustings—a sort of shed with a stagging and seats, and get a noisy and drunken crowd around it, hooting and yelling, and sometimes throwing rotten eggs, dead cats, and harder missiles, and void an election. For one quiet man who has a vote to give, there are six or more who have only a noise to make, and they make it. When a Liberal tries to speak, the Conservative non-voters drown his utterances; when a Conservative candidate wishes to enlighten his would-be constituents, the Liberals are equally free of their clamor. But as neither Liberals nor Conservatives have anything to say that is of the least importance, as those who might hear cannot vote, and as those who can vote have made up their minds, and very likely got the price in their pockets, the loss of speeches is a matter of no consequence. Cabs are of consequence, to bring up the voters, who generally go on foot, but must ride to the polls. Colors, blue and orange for the Conservatives, and red white and blue for the Liberals, are of consequence Handsome four-in-hand turnouts, with dashing liveries, are of importance. Open public houses and close committee rooms, clever agents and plenty of money are of great importance, though the Mayor has placarded every dead wall with warnings against illegal "bribing, treating and under influence," whatever that may be. The noisy, drunken and sometimes violent mob of non-voters in English towns strikes me as a pretty strong argument against universal suffrage, unless it can be shown that giving these men ballots would save them the trouble of throwing heavier and more dangerous missiles. There would be more to bribe—but competition might reduce the price. Looking at the election of **MILL** and **HUGHES**, you will say money does not always win. But Mr. **MILL** had one of the richest aristocrats in England for his colleague, and Mr. **HUGHES** had both money and government influence to back him.

In a great many cases, there is no contest, no voting, and no election according to American ideas. There is a meeting as a matter of form. The candidates are nominated and seconded by one party; the other side makes no nomination; no vote is taken; but the Mayor or presiding officers declare them duly elected. This was the case with Mr. **DISRAELI** and the two other members for Bucks. After the ceremony, the leader of the Opposition made a long and, of course, clever speech, not for his bucolic men of Bucks, but for the columns of the *Times* and all the newspapers of the kingdom.

At Hastings, where I had the honor to assist as an outside spectator of a very animated contest, the result was the election of one Whig and one Tory—a tie—both sides beaten, and both victorious. Of course both claimed a victory, and celebrated it with plenty of enthusiasm and beer. And I find that, so far, there are twenty-seven places similarly represented. Lord **PALMERSTON** even has a Tory colleague from Tiverton, who neutralizes his vote. When the Premier has the gout, I suppose he pairs off with him, or delicately refrains from voting. It is, therefore, men, not principles. Of the latter there is so little distinction, that were there no offices to get or patronage to bestow, there would be no parties whatever. **PALMERSTON** is secure of his place as long as he chooses or lives to hold it. When he goes, as it is thought he must before long, though his speech at Tiverton looks as if he might be a re-incarnation of *Methusalah*, the contest will come. It will be **GLADSTONE**, **BRIGHT**, **MILL** and the radical leaders against the conservatives, now on both sides of the house. The first fight will be on lowering the franchise. Mr. **DISRAELI** goes for lateral extension, which will strengthen the aristocracy. **GLADSTONE** and **BRIGHT** must go down or go out. Six millions out of seven have no votes. Add even two out of the six millions to the list of voters, with such a redistribution of the House of Commons as this would require, and it would be a revolution. This is the coming fight.

The Tory newspapers, magazines and reviews are entering upon it earnestly enough. Their charges against the government are heavy, but they do not show that their own party would have done better. Mr. **DISRAELI** says **PALMERSTON** and **RUSSELL** tried their utmost to get France and Russia to join them in a war against Germany. Per contra they refused to unite with France in what would have been a war with America. The Tory *Quarterly* says the iron-clad channel fleet is not very sea-worthy; there are only three English iron-clads in the Mediterranean, and not one in the North American squadron, nor a gun that could do anything against one, while the African squadron is composed of old gunboats which can hardly steam nine miles an hour, and are set to watch the fastest steamers in the world.

The boasted prosperity and increase of trade, according to the same authority, is little to the credit of the government; for while the trade of England has increased in ten years 96 per cent., that of Austria has increased in the same period 124 per cent., and that of France 156 per cent. But I think, perhaps, the view of that important matter, "the condition of England," taken by *Blackwood's Magazine*, is the most interesting, and as we naturally rejoice in our neighbors' misfortunes, I will have the happiness of transcribing the entire paragraph:

"Austria will enter into no commercial treaty with us. France is outstripping us in these very fabrics in which, but a few years ago, we beat the whole world. And not France only, but Belgium likewise, bids fair to become henceforth the source whence we shall derive our steam machinery, as we are now getting it from our friends across the channel. Meanwhile we are eating dirt, day after day, in order to propitiate, if we can, the wrath of the Americans, and looking back with vain regret on opportunities presented and thrown away, of delivering ourselves and our children after us, from all ground of apprehension in that quarter. The war in New-Zealand drags its dull length along. The army and navy cost us immense sums, without anything to show that they are worth the outlay. Notoriously we have neither cannon for our batteries, ships of war, nor fire-arms in the hands of our troops capable of contending on equal terms with those of other nations. We cannot go on thus much longer without suffering disasters at home and abroad, the very thought of the possible occurrence of which may well fill us with dismay."

Nothing but a general election, which ordinarily comes only once in six years, could induce me to devote so much space to politics, of which you have enough at home, without foreign importations, but the country for the past week has been so full of electioneering addresses, all alike and all stupid, that I must be excused for reflecting the general tone.

There was a little fun with it all. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the ablest of the liberal papers, supported Mr. **MILL** because he is a man of thought, and Mr. **HUGHES** for the exact contrary, declaring that no prominent man, except Mr. **KINGSLEY**, had so little power of reasoning. Both are men of feeling and impulse, but neither, according to the *Gazette*, has the least idea of what constitutes a logical deduction.

There is a rumor of another attempt at an European Congress—only a rumor, I think. Nothing just now requires such a doubtful experiment. It is true that the Roman, the Eastern and the Schleswig-Holstein questions are unsettled, but I believe the Emperor, who is the only sovereign that wants a Congress, can manage his affairs as well without. Rome and Italy must come to an agreement, since Pope and King both desire it. France would be glad to disarm, and England to save the cost of arming, but the true obstacles are America and Russia. Russia is increasing both army and navy. There is a better feeling than a few weeks ago in regard to the prospects of peace with America, but nothing like assurance.

The *Rappahannock*, with a new name, coming from Calais to Liverpool a few days ago, was overhauled by a Federal cruiser, but permitted to continue her voyage—I do not know for what reason. She hoisted the Confederate flag in the channel some time ago, but as she has been kept from going to sea by the French authorities, she may not be considered a pirate. By the way, why should the American Government have any better right to capture pirates than any other—or may each nation have special or pet pirates of its own which cruisers of other Powers are not to meddle with? I thought I was up in **WHEATON**, Historicus, and other great authorities, but this is a puzzler.

Among the crowd of vulgar crimes we have every few months one of a sensational character. Dr. **PRITCHARD**, of Glasgow, a physician and man of letters, a member of twenty learned societies, has just been convicted of poisoning his wife for love of a servant girl in his family, and who had been for a year or two his mistress. He has confessed the crime, which he completed by giving an overdose of chloroform, and is to be hanged on the 28th. On account of his family and position the case is a very distressing one. The position of one of the consulting physicians, who declared upon the trial that he was satisfied the man was killing his wife by slow poison, and yet was withheld by professional etiquette from mentioning the matter, is not enviable. One would say that the more a doctor has the power to poison his patients or relations, the more it was the duty of his professional brethren to expose him, if they detect him in malpractice. It is to be admitted, however, in this case, that if the physicians called in to consult did nothing to hinder the crime, they did not hesitate to give such evidence as led to the conviction of the offender. If it was not polite to prevent a murder, etiquette will not save the murderer from being hanged.

The trial of **CONSTANCE KENT**, for the murder of her half-brother at Brighton, will come on soon, and excite almost universal interest; all the more that she confessed her crime to the clergyman, for the rite of confession in the Anglican Church is itself on trial. If the girl had gone first to a Magistrate, and avowed herself a murderess, she might then have confessed to her minister. The trouble is that she went to her minister first, and then to the Magistrate, which low-church and no-popery people contend was an irregular and papistical proceeding. The high-church and Puseyite party contend that she has a right to be hanged in spite of her confession; the low-church and dissenting party protest that a girl of such papistical tendencies cannot have committed a murder, and has no right to be hung. A person who lived in a convent—even a Puseyite one—and went to the confession, would probably lie, and therefore is probably not guilty of the crime of which she has accused herself. So she has, as you may see, a better defence than might have been expected. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

BURNING OF THE SHIP WILLIAM NELSON.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following tragic account of the burning of the emigrant ship *William Nelson*. It was prepared by the Captain of the ill-fated vessel, at the American Consulate in Havre:

"The *William Nelson* left Antwerp on the 1st June last, with a cargo of rails, wine and various merchandise, about 448 emigrant passengers and a crew of 30 men, including the Captain. The ship did not, however, put to sea until the 4th June. The voyage continued without incident worthy of remark, until the 26th June, when the ship had reached lat. 41 20, long. 52 20 W. The Captain here observed that several emigrants, who had been ill for some days, were suffering from a violent fever, and fearing that this might become contagious, he gave orders at 10 A. M., on the 26th, to the first mate and carpenter to go below and make the passengers come on deck, in order that the ship might be fumigated, as a precautionary measure. The passengers having all ascended, the first mate and carpenter were again sent below with several sailors, furnished with tar-buckets and red-hot irons. The operation was nearly completed about 12:30 o'clock, when the last tar-bucket burst into a flame, and the boiling tar flowed over upon the deck in the centre of the ship, seriously burning the carpenter and the sailor who was assisting him. The vessel immediately took fire. The middle deck was then, as may be imagined, full of smoke, and the ignited tar which had fallen on the deck flowed with the roll of the ship under the bed of one of the emigrants, setting it on fire. In an instant the flames spread to all the other beds fore and aft, rendering it impossible for the men to do anything to extinguish them. Even before they could reach the deck, immense columns of flame shot up through the hatchway, and reaching the sheets of the mainsail (all sail was set at that moment) enveloped the mainmast with the rapidity of lightning. In the twinkling of an eye all the sails on the mainmast were on fire, as well as the rigging. The Captain immediately ordered part of the crew to get the boats ready, in order to save as many passengers as possible, and the rest to close the ventilators and the hatchways. This was hardly done when a number of men, consisting partly of sailors and partly of emigrants, formed a chain fore and aft, in order to pass buckets of water, which were poured down the main hatchway, whence issued a column of flame. The pumps were also set to work. Hitherto discipline and good order had been maintained. The fire, however, made such rapid progress above and below that the Captain considered it his duty to lower the boats immediately. But now a general panic seized the unfortunate passengers, all of them throwing themselves upon the boats, which, from their numbers, it was completely impossible to prevent. One had no sooner touched the water than she was capsized by a number of emigrants, who jumped into her. Those not knowing how to swim were nearly all drowned. Four sailors, however, who were also in the water, succeeded, with much risk, in righting the boat, and bringing it to the side of the vessel again, and then saved some of the unfortunate men struggling in the water. But while the boat was still alongside some more emigrants leaped into it, and again capsized her a second time. The sailors were again able to right it, and took on board as many passengers as it could hold. The Captain himself assisted in lowering the launch, and the second mate, the only sailor who entered it, was fortunate enough to save several cabin passengers, among others, seven women and four children, one not three months old. The two other boats were lowered with much trouble. The largest contained no less than thirty-five passengers, with six of the crew, some of whom got into another boat less heavily laden, leaving two to steer. The last boat, with the same number of sailors, and full of emigrants, succeeded in getting clear of those who, endeavoring to jump in off the ship, fell into the water and swam round it. It is miraculous that it was not capsized in the efforts the poor creatures made to get on board. Meanwhile the Captain, seeing that he could do nothing more to save the ship, ordered the rest of the crew, about fifteen men, to throw overboard everything that would float—spars, planks, barrels, hencoops, &c. All were lashed together, so as to form a kind of raft, in order to save as many lives as possible. This was hardly finished when the unhappy passengers still on board, losing all presence of mind, threw themselves upon it in large numbers, followed by several of the sailors, filling the air with despairing cries. Others on board the ship rushed madly from one end of the deck to the other, and going into the cabin, broke the furniture and threw it into the water.

The confusion which now reigned was beyond anything possible to conceive. The tumult was such that it was impossible for the Captain to make himself heard, though giving reiterated orders, and seeking to stop the panic. This took place about half an hour after the fire broke out. At this time from 130 to 150 emigrants had succeeded in getting upon spars alongside the ship, though there were many struggling in the water, when the topmasts, with their yards, &c., all on fire, suddenly gave way and fell right upon them, killing many at once, and throwing the others into the sea. The cries of the wounded and the drowning were terrible. Words are powerless to give an idea of the horrors of the scene. The unfortunates still on board the ship, in their great terror, surrounded the Captain and the sailors, clinging to them and beseeching them to save them. But they could do nothing. Some time after, the fire between decks gaining the upper deck and the masts, a fresh panic broke out among them, and seeing their only chance of safety was to get upon the raft, the poor creatures fought among themselves to reach it. Several fell into the water and were drowned; others succeeded in reaching the raft, but they were not to escape their fate, for the mainmast fell upon them some minutes afterward, and crushed several to death. The same frightful scene was again presented. Then only did the second mate and a few of the crew jump overboard. Being good swimmers, they proceeded toward the boats, at some distance, and were fortunate enough to reach them, and still more so in being taken in by the occupants. After these lamentable and horrible events there was one still more terrible to take place. About two hours after the fire broke out, a part of the deck, being entirely undermined, fell in, and a large number of emigrants were precipitated headlong into the burning furnace beneath. It was something horrible to see the flames leaping out of this gulf; the heat was suffocating, and it was impossible to remain any longer on board. Some passengers jumped into the sea, and with them the remaining sailors, some of whom are supposed to have been drowned. The lashings which held the raft together being burnt through, it parted in two, with many persons clinging to the planks, and many underneath. The Captain, seeing the absolute impossibility of doing anything to save those still on board, and not being able to remain with them longer, jumped overboard, and seeing two boats at a great distance swam toward them. After swimming for three quarters of an hour, together with two sailors who followed him, they were at last perceived and recognized by the emigrants, who, with the greatest humanity, steered toward them, and, at the risk of being capsized and drowned, picked them up in a state of almost complete exhaustion. The Captain then took the command of the two boats, and immediately steered toward the ship, in order to see if, with the spars floating about, they could make a raft to save those clinging to various objects and those hanging on the ship's bowsprit. But nothing could be done. They remained, however, near the burning ship until 3 A. M., when she sank, carrying with her the rest of the poor creatures on board. The boats then steered N. N. W. There was no water on board either of them. One had no provisions, and the other had two or three fowls, a duck and a pig.

During all this time the sea was fortunately calm, for had the slightest breeze arisen, all must inevitably have perished, the boats being laden nearly to the water's edge. The shipwrecked party continued their way until 5 P. M., and were then seen and saved by the steamer *Lafayette*.

The third boat was met by the Russian three-masted bark *Ilmari*, which spoke the *Lafayette* the same night. At the request of Capt. **BOCANDE**, the Captain of the *Ilmari* transferred his shipwrecked guests to the *Lafayette*, which thus had on board the 42 persons whose arrival at Havre on the 6th of July is already known.

The *Mercury* picked up the fourth boat's crew, respecting whose fate so much anxiety was felt, on the 24th of June. The Captain of the *Mercury* lay to for several days, and subsequently cruised about in the neighborhood of the disaster, with watches on the yards, in the hope of rescuing others of the shipwrecked. One man, and subsequently one woman and three men were thus picked up.

This is the fourth service of the kind which the Captain of the *Mercury* has been fortunate enough to render to shipwrecked crews. Among other recompenses, he has received a gold chronometer from the English Government for having saved 454 men of the steamer *Persian*, wrecked by bad weather. Among the 43 men whom he rescued from the *William Nelson* are five women and five children, of whom one, born on board the *William Nelson*, is an infant, only fourteen days old. This infant, and his sister, three years old, are the sole survivors of a whole family on board. On the first alarm the two children were put by their parents into one of the boats subsequently picked up by the *Lafayette*. The parents afterward endeavored to join them by swimming, but were drowned. The little orphan was carefully tended by a young woman, 19 years old, who has not since quitted her charge. Another infant, twelve months old, is the sole survivor of a family of father, mother and seven children. Two Dutch children, one 12 the other 13 years old, have lost their father and mother. Another lad 18 years old is in the same case. His father, who has perished, had on board 27,500 francs in gold, his whole fortune.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

HOW THE CLOSE OF THE WAR AFFECTS FRENCH COMMERCE.

The Paris *Débats* has a long article on the probable consequences of the return of peace in the United States, as affecting French commerce. The only States that could possibly gain by a continuation of hostilities were those which supplied to the Confederates gun-powder, arms and contraband of war; but as France deals only in honest merchandise, she rejoices at the cessation of the conflict not only in a general sense but as far as she is herself individually concerned. The war in America gave a grievous blow to many branches of French commerce, and both Lyons and Rouen suffered severely:

"Our exports of silk stuffs to America in 1860," says the article, "was 103,000,000, to which were added 54,000,000 of Swiss and German silks which passed through France; in 1863, the figure fell to 23,000,000, increased only by 1,500,000 sent from Switzerland and Germany through our territory. It is true that to the sum of 23,000,000 there must be added a few to represent what was sent via England. On the whole, in this interval of three years, the total of French exports to the United States had fallen from 250,000,000 to 94,000,000. Nor was there a less falling off in our imports of American produce for French consumption. Instead of 240,000,000 in 1860, which, through the rise in the price of cotton, had become 363,000,000 in 1861, the figure in 1863 was only 81,000,000. The reduction had particularly affected raw cotton, in the cultivation of which the Southern States excelled. We took from America for own use, in 1860, a mass of 115,000,000 of kilogrammes, worth 188,000,000 of francs, and in 1861, 109,000,000 of kilogrammes, worth 241,000,000 of francs. In 1863, we only took the insignificant quantity of 254,000 kilos, then worth a sum of 1,500,000 francs. More than this; owing to the strange variations provoked by the war, we actually sent, in 1863, a small quantity of cotton from our entrepots to the United States, the amount being 86,000 kilos, valued at 414,000 francs. With regard to special commerce, that is to say, taking for the importing country only the amount of its own consumption, and for the exporting country the amount of its own production, the movement between the two countries, imports and exports together, had fallen from 449,000,000 in 1860 to 175,000,000 in 1863. For the general commerce which takes account of all the merchandise sent or received, without reference to origin or destination, the movement had fallen from 627,000,000 in 1860 to 200,000,000 in 1863, or to less than a third."

The writer then compares the effect produced in England by the war with that witnessed in France. He says:

"In 1860 the general commerce between England and North America, imports and exports together, showed a total of 1,691,000,000; in 1863 the figure was 982,000,000. The fall is considerable, but much less so than with us, for it appears that while France could not even keep a third, England retained nearly three-fifths of the old amount. With regard to American produce exported to England, the falling off was from 1,120,000,000 in 1860, to 440,000,000 in 1863. The almost total suppression of the trade in raw cotton, of which England in 1860 received 755,000,000 worth, explains this enormous diminution. Cotton apart, the exports from the United States to England rose, on the other hand, from 367,000,000, in 1860, to 470,000,000 in 1863. English produce sent to America declined only from 542,000,000 to 384,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that England has lost by the crisis much less than ourselves, and the cause is, in a great measure, to be found in the superior organization of the English transport service by sea."

The cotton manufacture in France has suffered by far the most cruelly, the raw material having risen in price three or even fourfold; the writer cannot see that America can for a considerable time afford a supply in any respect similar to what she furnished formerly:

"Rouen, Mulhausen, and many other towns," continues the writer, "might have felt their very existence seriously menaced. It is not certain that America, now at peace, will furnish them, at all events for some time, with the supplies of excellent raw cotton which she formerly delivered. The sudden emancipation of the slave disorganizes labor in that part of the Union which cultivated that precious commodity. But much may be hoped from the practical good sense and industrial genius of the Americans. For the production of cotton their land is excellent and their climate incomparable. With free blacks, just the same as with negroes, bowed down under the yoke of slavery, it is probable that they will discover some means of turning their natural advantage to useful account. At this moment one fact seems to be demonstrated, viz.: that whilst the war was ravaging and ruining the South, the theatre of the war, it did not cause the North any serious inconvenience. The burden of taxes was increased, but the activity of labor and the profits disseminated throughout the population prevented much suffering in consequence. The North is to-day what it was before the civil war, a rich nation, consuming to an immense extent. Since the beginning of the war its population has been augmented by between two and three millions of inhabitants who compensate, in a commercial point of view, all the losses of the South in wealth and men. It is true that a customs' tariff of an extreme exaggeration has been adopted under the pressure of the necessities of the war; but more as a fiscal measure than as a protectionist manifestation; and there is reason to believe that the Congress will alleviate its rigor, for it could only serve henceforward as an encouragement to a contraband trade, impossible to repress, and the elevation of the customs would thus turn against the interests of the treasury. A very few weeks before his death, an illustrious man whose premature loss will be long felt, **RICHARD COBDEN**, wrote to a distinguished American that if the United States had any regard for their own consideration in the world and their own interests, they would leave off showing themselves the most backward of civilised nations in all matters of commercial legislation. Let us hope that this salutary warning will not be thrown away."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

All attention in England was concentrated on the elections. To the evening of the 14th, the number of contests completed was 421. Of these the Liberals had 263 seats and the Conservatives 158.

Compared with the last Parliament, the Liberals, according to the calculations of the *Times*, have lost 26, and have gained 35 seats, so that the net gain to the government, thus far, has been 9.

Liberal gains are anticipated in Ireland, and, on the whole, the *Times* looks for a great reinforcement to the Liberal cause.

The *Morning Herald* only admits a loss of 4 Conservative seats, and argues that this loss is more apparent than real, as the unseated members were Conservatives only in name.

There were still 233 seats to be filled, mainly by the counties, and the contests for these would extend over another week.

Lord **PALMERSTON** was, of course, returned for Tiverton, but he has a Conservative for his colleague instead of a Liberal as formerly.

Lord **AMBERLEY**, son of Earl **RUSSELL**, was unsuccessful at Leeds.

Mr. **JACOB BRIGHT**, (brother of Mr. **JOHN BRIGHT**,) and Mr. **LEATHAM**, another relative, had failed at Manchester and Huddersfield respectively.

The first two days' voting for Oxford University left Mr. **GLADSTONE** in a minority of 25. The polling would continue for three more days. In view of the possible failure of Mr. **GLADSTONE** at Oxford the Liberals had nominated him as one of the candidates for the Southern Division of Lancashire. There was a close contest in Liverpool and the result was in favor of the two Conservative candidates, Messrs. **HORSFALL** and **GREAVES**. The elections in some places had been accompanied with rioting, but nothing of a serious nature had occurred, and on the whole they may be said to have so far passed off satisfactorily.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.

Lord **PALMERSTON**, Mr. **GEO. DENMAN** and Mr. **WALROND**, a Conservative, were nominated at Tiverton on the 12th inst. Lord **PALMERSTON**, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, addressed himself to the "ladies and gentlemen" of Tiverton, observing: "I cannot omit the ladies, because, even as things are, we know the influence which they exert over the electors, not an unconstitutional influence, not by intimidation, but by winning ways; and, moreover, I am much disposed to agree with the American lady who a few days ago addressed, I think, the electors of Westminster, and contended for what she called 'the woman's question'—that is to say, that whenever universal suffrage is established, the ladies will have as good a right to vote as the men." He went on to say that the late Parliament—elected under the auspices of a Tory Government—had treated the present Government in the fairest and most handsome manner. True, there had been party conflicts, but the government continued to hold a majority in the House of Commons; and that majority, so far from diminishing as years rolled on, was larger on the last great battle than it had been when they were first seated in office. He then passed on to review the history of his administration. He said: We have, I flatter myself, without the fear of contradiction, honorably and faithfully performed the duties which our Sovereign and the Parliament confided to our hands. There cannot, I am sure be found in the annals of the United Kingdom a period of six years during which the nation has enjoyed more advantages at home, more respect and honor abroad, than during the existence of the late Parliament. Industry has been relieved from many of those shackles which previously cramped its exertions. Wealth has been accumulated, and, with regard to some individuals who have been more successful than others in the pursuits of commerce and manufactures, has been accumulated in a degree which is almost fabulous. Indeed, to one who did not know it to be true, that degree might appear to be a great exaggeration of the fact. We are told of individual men who have amassed a million, even a million and a half—nay, more, men hardly known to the bulk of their countrymen, except as honest, industrious, painstaking men, have acquired an amount of wealth which in former times would not have been deemed possible. Well, the public wealth has increased with the aggregation of individual riches; and every man who has made these large accumulations of wealth has been a benefactor to his country, not only by the employment which he has given to thousands under his care, but also by the contributions which he makes to the revenue, and consequently to the prosperity of the nation. In fact the wealth of the country has increased so rapidly that my right honorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been unable to stop that increase by a great remission of taxation. He has done his best, he has taken off tax after tax, income tax, sugar duties, tea duties, fire insurance duties—indeed, he has gone through all the catalogue of taxes, nibbling here and cutting down there, but, in spite of all his exertions, the country has been determined to produce a large revenue, and by that large revenue, accompanied by a great alleviation of burdens to each individual, we have succeeded in making for the first time some noteworthy impression upon the public debt, while we have also maintained all our establishments, army, navy, militia and volunteers, in a state of perfect efficiency. And that is no small matter—because, depend upon it, the money which is spent upon national defences in time of peace, provided always it is not carried to excess, is the best security against the recurrence of war. A country which accumulates wealth and does not maintain a sufficient means of defence, is like a banker who would fill his chest with gold and leave his doors unbolted and his windows unbarred. At the same time, our means of defence, in order to be sufficient, need not, and ought never to be, carried to the extent to which continental nations carry the numerical force of their armies—armies which are destined apparently more for aggression than for internal security; but we ought to have a proper regard to those defences which secure the people of this country from those innumerable and indescribable evils which befall a country that is the seat of military operations. Along with that security and that precaution it is the duty of the government to maintain, by every means consistent with national honor and self-respect, the most friendly relations with all the great Powers of the world. We have done that. We are upon good terms with all the great Powers of the world; and the way in which we have observed neutrality in this afflicting war which has desolated the provinces of North America, in spite of the strong expressions of passionate partiality which broke forth from different classes of the country—some in favor of the North, others in favor of the South—I say that the steadfast and persevering manner in which we refused every solicitation, and solicitations, too, which came from America, as well as from England, entitles us, I think, to the thanks, as they contributed to the welfare, of the country. While the South imagined at the outset that by stinting us of our supply of cotton we should be compelled to take part with them, the North imagined that their determination to abolish slavery in the South would enlist in their favor the philanthropic feelings of the British nation, and that on that account we should assist them. That cotton famine was a great calamity to this country. It lasted several years, and its pressure was extreme. But noble, on the other hand, was the conduct of that part of our manufacturing population who were thrown out of employment by the cessation of the cotton supply. They showed that they had rightly understood the position of things. They knew full well that that pressure, that diminution of supply, was the result of events over which the government of their country could have no possible control. That was one motive which induced them to bear the pressure with patience. But, on the other hand, they saw the readiness with which their fellow-countrymen stepped forward to contribute to the relief of their necessities. They saw that our poor-law arrangements provided great means of relieving their distress, but they saw also that the nobles and gentry of the land came forward with magnificent contributions in aid of the resources furnished by the poor law to avert from them some of the evils which the cotton famine inevitably initiated. Then, again, we had in the sister island three successive bad years, and those who know Ireland, and are aware how much the great bulk of her agricultural population depend upon the produce of their small bits of land, will well understand how great was the calamity of those successive failures of the harvest. But, in spite of these local calamities, in spite of these partial drawbacks from the advancing prosperity of the country, I maintain that the wealth and welfare of the United Kingdom have increased in a greater degree, and in a more rapid manner, during the six years to which I have referred than in any equal period of our history. He then referred to the commercial treaty with France (paying a warm tribute to the services of Mr. **COBDEN**), to the spread of free trade in Germany and our increased commerce with China and Japan. He concluded by an expression of opinion that the government which had thus labored to promote the industry and prosperity of England, deserved the confidence and support of the country. The show of hands was in favor of Lord **PALMERSTON** and Mr. **WALROND**. Lord **PALMERSTON**, says the *Times* reporter, "looked remarkably well, and spoke with all his wonted vigor and animation."

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. **BRIGHT**, who was elected, without opposition, at Birmingham, devoted his speech to the question of Reform. He maintained that the power of the people was everywhere advancing and contesting the ancient authority of monarchs and aristocracies. Education and intelligence were gradually permeating the masses of the population; and new principles were continually coming to the light, obtaining the sympathy and the support of all sensible men, and giving greater security to the freedom we possess. The question of Reform was emphatically the primary one of the day; yet the Prime Minister, in his address to the electors of Tiverton, had said nothing about it. That was wise, considering what he had done in regard to it. But both among the Liberal and the Tory candidates, the question of Reform was mentioned in one way or another, and all agreed that it was a matter which must be soon considered and soon settled. The Liberals were more or less specific in their statements, but the Tories used ambiguous phrases. They said they would not object to a well-considered measure, which meant a measure that was to be considered so long that they would never come to any conclusion whatever upon it. Then, again, the Tories said they were in favor of what they called a well-balanced proposition of reform, which meant so exactly balanced that nobody could tell that the scale was in the least degree altered, so that everything should be left precisely as it is. Equally ambiguous was the expression "a safe and constitutional measure of reform;" still the use of these and other such phases showed that the politicians of both sides saw the question of reform ahead, and recognized the fact that it could be kept out of the way. The honorable gentleman then went to show how essential it was that the people should be properly represented in the House of Commons. Quoting from the proportions which the electoral classes bore to the populations, he argued that the representation was most imperfect. The great body of the people—5,000,000 men—were totally and purposely excluded from any share in the government. Besides this, the middle-class, which it was now attempted to erect into a sort of oligarchy, had so little of fair representation that its power in the House, compared with what it ought to be, was more of a sham than a reality. Well, what was the answer which was made to this claim? The Prime Minister has replied to it by a contemptuous silence. But what said Lord **DERBY**, speaking through the mouth of his prophet **DISRAELI**? Why, he said that "lateral" extension of the franchise is what he wanted. To the 5,000,000 workingmen now excluded from the suffrage, Lord **DERBY** said it was quite true they were shut out, their complaint was real, and that therefore they intended to admit somebody else. Now, Mr. **DISRAELI** was a man who did what might be called the conjuring for his party. He was what would, among a tribe of Red Indians, be called the "Mystery Man." He invented phrases for his party, and one of the latest was a "lateral extension of the franchise." Mr. **DISRAELI** was a man of brains, of genius, of a great capacity for action, of a wonderful tenacity of purpose, and of a rare courage. He would have been a statesman if his powers had been directed by any ennobling principle or idea, but unhappily he preferred a temporary and worthless distinction as the head of a decaying party, fighting for impossible ends, to the priceless memories of services rendered to his country and to freedom, upon which only, in our age, an enduring fame can be built up. Mr. **BRIGHT** then proceeded further to criticise the expression "lateral extension," pointing out that it meant the exclusion of all householders below £10 renters. It was a miserable pretence, a delusion, and an insult of the most glaring kind to the great body of the unrepresented. He objected in the strongest terms to the expression "degradation of the suffrage." They were told that the workingmen of England—those who had built all our towns and cities, who had filled our warehouses with the products of every clime, who had built our ships and steam engines and machines, who had filled the land with industry and wealth, and without whom there could be no English nation—men high in rank among the Tory party, and their followers throughout the country, told them that to extend the franchise to the working classes, even so far as from the £10 renters to the six-pounders, would be a degradation of the suffrage. He hoped that the working men and the middle class of England would never forget the men and the party who thus insulted the great mass of their countrymen, and contemptuously denied them any share of political power. He ridiculed the "fancy franchises," and insisted that the rental was a test of the condition and qualities of the people; in fact there was no test equal to it. There never would nor could be one devised which so completely adapted itself to every family, locality and person, as the character of the houses in which the people live. In conclusion, Mr. **BRIGHT** asked the electors of the middle class whence came the freedom they now enjoyed? Not from the monarch, nor from the peerage, but from the House of Commons. It came, too, from the liberal side of the House of Commons. The Reform Bill, and all the measures which had followed in its train, had been gained by the action of the great towns, and it was now for the middle-class electors to have confidence in the working classes. They might rely upon it, that by adding another million to the electoral rolls, they would do so much for freedom in the future as he had done in the past. The industrial classes he would urge not to dispair of their cause. It was not dead, it was not even sleeping; and, for his part, he never at any period during the past fifteen years looked with more cheerful eye or a more encouraged heart upon the prospects of this great question.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR SAILING.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

GREAT EASTERN, Friday, July 14, 1865.

By the time that this notice reaches the public, the *Great Eastern* will probably have begun her eventful voyage. At daybreak to-morrow, the single Trotman's anchor, which has held her safely against wind and tide during the late severe weather, will be raised, and, under easy steam, the monstrous vessel, with her ponderous freight, will be carefully navigated through Bullock's Channel to the open water, and thence make the best of her way to Valentia. It seems like mere iteration to explain again all the almost endless precautions which have on this occasion been taken to insure success. Hull, engines, stowage, and fittings of every kind, have been carefully revised, adapted or improved. All that the experience of previous attempts could suggest, all that the most earnest and painstaking foresight could anticipate, has been done; everything now rests with the weather. In the four great divisions on which the success of the undertaking may be said to turn—namely, the cable itself, its stowage, the ship and its engines, nothing apparently has been overlooked. As regards the cable, it still remains in the same perfect state as when it was tested at the works, and, in fact, its whole electrical condition is such as the largest shareholder in the undertaking would desire for it. Its various lengths are now and have been for some days past joined up, and twice every day, morning and evening, messages are sent through. The time which these occupy in transmission shows its condition to be as nearly invariable as possible. Last week experiments were tried with a variety of instruments to ascertain the highest rate of working speed with a low battery power. The best of these instruments was, it is said, one invented by Mr. **VARLEY**, with which it was found easy to work through the whole length of 2,500 miles at an average rate of about *four* words a minute. At this speed the signals were remarkably clear and distinct, and it is still claimed that it is possible to devise instruments which can raise the rate from four words a minute to as high as eight or even ten. This, however, remains to be proved. Yet even in the absence of such instruments, there can be no doubt that the gradually improving skill of the signaling clerks, as they become more accustomed to work through the wire will, with the bettered electrical condition of the cable when at the bottom of the Atlantic, soon make four words a minute the minimum of what can be accomplished by this telegraph. The insulating properties of the gutta percha are always increased by external compression. When sunk in the tremendous depths beneath which the cable is to be submerged, it is calculated that the weight of water above it will give a pressure of about two and three-quarter tons to the circular inch. Under this enormous weight the bulk of the insulating core will probably be duced one-third, and, in fact, so compressed on all sides as to most materially improve both "conductivity" and insulation. Such aids to signaling excellence, when coupled with the benefit which the cable is certain to derive from the unvarying temperature at the bottom of the ocean, are likely to do more toward increasing the rate at which messages can be sent than any instrument which has yet been brought forward. During the time of paying out, signals will will be sent to Valentia for every fifty miles of cable sunk, and for every fifty miles the *Great Eastern* runs. Thus it will be perfectly easy for the public to follow her course on any map, and know precisely by the difference between the distance traversed and the length of cable sunk the amount of slack that is being paid out. This slack, as it is called, will afford the best index to the state of the weather and the way in which the *Great Eastern* is doing her work. No less than 33 per cent. of the entire length of the cable has been allowed for slack, or waste, as we may better call it. If all goes well, not more than 10 per cent. of this will be used; but, on the other hand, with bad weather or irregular going of the *Great Eastern*, every coil will go over the stern to the very last mile. So far as regards the cable.

As concerns the *Great Eastern* herself, Capt. **ADDERSON** and his officers have taken every possible precaution as to her stowage and general equipment. From outside she seems at the first glance to be almost alarmingly deep in the water. It is, however, less her actual depth which creates this unpleasant impression than the appearance which she presents of "sagging" amidships. Of course this awkward and most unpleasant appearance is merely an optical delusion, no doubt created by her deep trim astern. There is a difference of nearly five feet between her trim fore and aft. Astern she draws 35 feet of water, while under the bows it is only 30. Levels have been carefully taken to ascertain if any deflection was perceptible under the ponderous weight she bears. No sign of change, however, has been observable. Before any of the cable was coiled on board 1,400 tons of water were pumped into the aftermost compartments of the ship, and 1,100 tons into the compartments most forward. Under these weights at her extremities the *Great Eastern* deflected nearly an inch and a half, recovering herself directly the water was pumped out. This proof of strength is, of course, very satisfactory. It would have been more so, however, if the test strains employed bore a closer relation to the enormous weights which she has now on board. All told, the *Great Eastern* will leave the Thames with rather more than 25,000 tons in her, a burden almost as great as the whole fleet with which **NELSON** fought the battle of Trafalgar could have carried. All the weights are stowed as high as possible to counteract to the utmost the *Great Eastern's* most unpleasant tendency to roll. All the compasses now on board were at first considerably affected by the magnetic influence of the cable. Some deviated as much as 32 points, while others, strange to say, though almost similarly situated with regard to the tanks of wire, varied as little as six. Every one of them has now been carefully adjusted, and every one will again need readjustment when the cable is out of the *Great Eastern* at Newfoundland. All the running-gear has been removed from the rigging, so as to obviate the possibility of anything falling from aloft into the paying-out machinery. Some of the yards have been lowered, and scarcely a spar has sails. The village of huts and workshops has disappeared from her decks, but their places have been more than occupied by shanty coverings of various kinds, leading troughs, buoy rope wheels, gigantic buoys for floating the cable at various depths from 600 to 3,000 fathoms, and, above all, the whole space of what in other vessels would be the quarterdeck is occupied by the paying-out apparatus. The praise which was at first bestowed upon the simple efficiency of this machinery has been amply vindicated by its everyday working. As far as can be known from mere preliminary trials it is absolutely perfect. * * * * *

All the staff who are answerable to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and to the Atlantic Company for the successful laying of the wire are now on board. Messrs. **CANNING**, **CLIFFORD** and **TEMPLE** have absolute charge of the engineering details of the undertaking, and Mr. **DE SAUTZ** of the electrical. Mr. **VARLEY** represents the interests of the Atlantic Company, and Prof. **THOMPSON** acts as scientific referee in case of difference of opinion arising between Mr. **VARLEY** and Mr. **DE SAUTZ**. Mr. **VARLEY** brings with him a sealed message from the directors of the Atlantic Company, which is to be delivered to Mr. **CANNING** on the successful arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Newfoundland, and by him at once transmitted back to London. Another message in reply will be returned by the directors, on the receipt of which at Newfoundland, and another reply thereto, the line will be considered as laid in working order, and formally accepted as so by the Atlantic Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* states that, upon the invitation of France and England, several Powers will send national vessels to be present at the fêtes of Cherbourg and Brest.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of 22,750,000 francs.

It is stated that the Emperor **NAPOLEON** and the Queen of Spain will meet at St. Sebastian and at Biarritz in August.

The French frigates *Magenta* and *La Flandre*, and the gunboat *Ariel*, had arrived at Plymouth.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th was very firm. Rentes advanced to 67f. 82c.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram says the Swiss Federal Council had been officially informed that Mr. G. F. **FOGG**, the Minister of the United States, had been recalled, and was to be replaced by Mr. **HARRINGTON**.

SPAIN.

It is stated that the Archbishop of Burgos had handed in to the Queen his resignation as Governor to the Prince of the Asturias. It is presumed this action has something to do with the recognition of Italy by Spain.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

The Ex-Grand Viziers **RUCHDI PASHA** and **RIDRISLI PASHA** had been recalled to office as ministers without portfolios.

EGYPT.

The number of deaths by cholera at Alexandria on the 13th July was 55. The epidemic had sensibly diminished at Cairo and in the surrounding villages. The number of deaths at Cairo on the 12th was 43.

CHINA, JAPAN AND NEW-ZEALAND.

Shanghai advices to May 23 say that considerable satisfaction had followed the reinstatement of Prince **KUNG**.

The revolt of the Imperial troops at Hankow was owing to their pay being in arrear. It was reported that they intended joining the Taepings.

The intelligence from Japan is favorable. The Tycoon appeared to be making arrangements to extort payment of the indemnity for the Simonasaki expedition from the Prince of Negato.

According to intelligence from New-Zealand, Gen. **CAMERON's** refusal to weaken the garrison in Auckland, and his demand for an additional 5,000 men for the campaign, which the Governor and the Ministry opposed, had created a great split between them.

At Wangiwiri the war had closed and the troops were retiring into Winter quarters. The failure of the campaign had encouraged the natives. The state of things in Warkato looked ominous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CASE OF WINDSOR, THE DEFAULTER.

From the London Times, July 14.

Yesterday, an extraordinary case, The Mercantile Bank of New-York *vs.* Windsor, was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench. It was an action to recover the value of 31,915 gold dollars and 207,028 greenbacks, alleged to have been abstracted from the coffers of the bank by the defendant, who was paying-teller in the Mercantile Bank of New-York. The defendant absconded, and coming to England in an assumed name, was apprehended in London, and charged with forgery; he was also arrested for being indebted to the bank to the amount deficient in his accounts. He was taken before Sir **THOMAS HENRY**, at Bow-street, who refused to commit him on the charge. An application was afterward made to have the defendant delivered up to the American authorities under the extradition act, but it was held that the offence did not come within the act. The action was then commenced to recover the amount as a debt. The defendant's property on Staten Island had been seized under the American laws, when it was claimed by a relative, to whom, it was stated, the defendant had sold it before leaving for England. **CHARLES WINDSOR**, the defendant, described the arrangements in the bank for storing the gold and notes. He was obliged to be absent at times from the bank to attend board meetings, and it was impossible for him to count the packages of currency himself. He was obliged to trust the clerks. He had complained to the directors that the vault where the money was kept was not safe. It was the day after an examination of the currency was proposed by the directors that he discovered a deficiency. In putting the money straight for their inspection, he found that three packages were short, making a total of $197,000. He had first intended to mention this to the board, but feared they would take proceedings against him. He was quite in their power, and they might have refused him the means of defence or explanation. He owned that he had for the last eighteen months kept two houses instead of one; but denied that he had taken away any money from the bank. An aunt left him $14,000. In cross-examination, the defendant said he sold his property to his brother two or three weeks before he discovered the deficiency of currency. No money passed. He had some building ground in New-York, but could not tell what became of it. He had had gold of his own brought into the bank by a private door, and had asked the messenger not to mention it. It was from his own private stock of gold that he made sales in Wall-street, and sometimes he made a good profit. The jury returned the following verdict: "We think that the defendant was responsible for the safe keeping of the moneys left in his charge." The Lord Chief Justice: That is not sufficient; it is not a determination of the question submitted to you, and I must request you to reconsider your verdict. One of the jury said he feared they should not agree; it was a criminal charge, if the question was whether the defendant took the money; and the evidence was hardly sufficient upon such a charge. The Lord Chief Justice said the proceeding was purely civil, and the question was not merely whether he was responsible for the safe keeping of the money, but whether he was indebted for its receipt to his own use, which he could not be unless he was a party to the taking of it. The jury, therefore, must reconsider their verdict. The jury then again retired, and were absent nearly an hour. Upon their return into court they announced that they were agreed upon a verdict for the plaintiffs. The counsel for the plaintiffs then stated that, as it was contended on the other side that the verdict should only be for the value of the currency at the time it was taken, and the bank were anxious to avoid the delay of any further litigation, they would consent to take a verdict only for an amount calculated at that value, which would be £26,793, and for that sum accordingly the verdict was entered.

THE ROUPELL FORGERIES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. **WILLIAM ROUPELL** is about to emerge from the obscurity of his prison life into the publicity of another great trial. The question of the forgeries will be reopened once more at the next Chelmsford Assizes, the jury on the former occasion not having been able to agree on a verdict. The case will come before the court in the form of an action of ejectment to obtain possession of estates in Essex, now held by persons who took them as security on the faith of documents which are alleged to have been all forged by **WILLIAM ROUPELL**, who is again to be the chief witness to his own guilt. According to the convict's own story, these frauds were all perpetrated on a uniform plan. His practice was to go to his own attorney with a letter purporting to be written by his father, and directing the preparation of a deed of gift of certain property. The signature to this letter was in every instance a forgery—at least so **ROUPELL** asserts. When the deed was ready, he took it away in order, as he pretended, to obtain his father's signature, and again forged the old man's name. Upon this document, sometimes accompanied by genuine deeds of the estate procured by various deceits, advances were received and mortgages made. Strangely enough, none of the persons concerned in these transactions ever mentioned them to the father. In the Essex case the estate was at Havering and Warley. There were about seventy acres of it copyhold, which the old man determined to enfranchise. **WILLIAM** was intrusted with the arrangement of the affair, and seized the opportunity of effecting another fraud. When his father produced the deed-box, in order that the documents relating to the copyhold might be taken out, he contrived to carry off the whole of the papers. Thus armed, he wrote the usual letter to his attorney and forged the deed of gift. But this was not enough. He wanted to raise £12,000, and a variety of other little forgeries were necessary to complete the transaction. Fictitious leases were drawn up, representing the rents agreed to be paid as £300 or £400 a year more than they really were, and thus the apparent value of the estate was largely increased. Sixteen thousand pounds were obtained on the Havering and Warley lands on the strength of the genuine deeds of the estate, with false leases and a forged gift. So matters remained till the father died in 1856, when, in order to retain the property thus nefariously acquired, **WILLIAM ROUPELL** had to perpetrate fresh crimes.

In 1850, it appears, old **ROUPELL** had made a will, by which **WILLIAM** was to inherit considerable property, and of which he was named one of the executors. The Essex estates were left to his brother. Had this will been allowed to see the light, the whole fabric of fraud would have collapsed. The father would have been found disposing of property which he had apparently conveyed away by previous deeds of gift. The case for the plaintiff, therefore, is that immediately on old **ROUPELL's** death, **WILLIAM** got hold of the keys, stole into the chamber where the body of his father was lying, and carried off the will. It was not enough, however, to destroy this will. There was still a codicil of which he could not obtain possession, and which would defeat his plans. He therefore manufactured a new will, persuading an old servant to sign as an attesting witness, under the impression that the document was only a receipt for £5 given him for mourning. By the forged will the whole of the property was bequeathed to the mother; and when **WILLIAM** produced it at the funeral, his relatives commiserated him upon his father's neglect. Suspicion was thus adroitly averted by his being apparently a loser by the forgery; while, as his mother was completely under his control, he obtained full command of the remnant of his father's wealth.

After a while, however, his lavish expenditure and a mysterious drain upon his funds, which has never been explained, involved him in embarrassments which compelled him to leave the country. Sinister rumors began to be circulated as to his relations with his father; but it was not till he voluntarily returned from Spain and surrendered himself to justice that the series of frauds was disclosed. His confession enabled his family to attack the purchasers he had deluded. This singular story, which **ROUPELL** told before, he will again repeat in the witness-box; for though there is collateral testimony as to the character of the writing and the signatures, the chief evidence on which the case depends is that of the self-accused felon. It remains to be seen whether his statements will be believed. On the last occasion, the jury were divided as to their veracity.

The case acquires greater importance from the fact that the persons who are the victims of the alleged forgeries make common cause in defence of their rights. It is not merely the lands in Essex, but the Roupell Park, and other large estates elsewhere, which are virtually at stake.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 14th were steady, and consols showed a slight improvement, closing at 90⅛@90¼ for money. Money was in good demand, but best bills continued to be taken at 27s. 8d.@3 ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £543,793 sterling. There were heavy withdrawals of gold for export to the Continent, and it was thought if they continued that an advance in the bank rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent. would soon take place.

Bar silver is quoted in **BARING BROTHERS** Circular at 5s. 0⅝d.@5s. 0¾d. Dollars, 4s. 11½d. Eagles, 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say: "The demand for U. S. 5-20s has been less active, and prices close 71⅜@71½. For State stocks there is no inquiry, and quotations are nominal. Less doing in Railroad bonds." Illinois shares 86½@¾. Eries, 54@½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 15.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The advance in Cotton noticed on Friday morning last, caused by receipt of advices per the *Scotia*, was followed by a very quiet market on Saturday, and subsequently throughout the week the attention of all parties has been so much occupied by the elections, that the business has been limited, and prices closed in most instances with a partial decline from last week's quotations. American has been in good demand, but closed fully ½d. below last week. East Indian is also in most instances ½d. cheaper. Other descriptions are generally firm, and Egyptian ranges from ½d. to 1d. ₱ ℔ dearer. The sales of the week amount to 45,230 bales, including 7,580 on speculation and 10,680 for export. The official quotations are—Middling Uplands 19d.; Orleans 19½d.; Texas 19d. The business yesterday (Friday) was fully 8,000 bales at firm prices. The stock on hand is estimated at 361,070 bales, including 29,520 American. At sea, from India, 450,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester yesterday (Friday) exhibited an improved tone, and there was a more general inquiry both for Yarn and Cloth than for some time past.

BREADSTUFFS.—**RICHARDSON, SPENCE** & Co. and **WAKEFIELD, NASH** & Co. report: Flour quiet but steady at 20s.@23s. Wheat in limited demand at former rates; Winter Red, 8s. 4d.@8s. 10d. ₱ cental. Corn generally 6d. dearer; new Mixed American sold at 29s.; old, 29s. 6d. ₱ 480 ℔s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. **BIGLAND, ATHYA** & Co., **GORDON, BRUCE** & Co. and others report: Fine Beef scarce and full prices paid for it, but inferior dull at low rates. Pork flat and generally 2s. 6d. lower. Bacon quiet and rather easier. Cheese lower, under heavy arrivals. Lard quiet but firm at 67s. 6d.@70s. Tallow is inactive and a shade easier.

BUTTER.—Grease in good demand. No new American in the market.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Small sales of Pots at 27s. 9d.@28s., and of Pearls at 29s. Sugars very firm and partially rather dearer. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice unchanged and the business moderate. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 3d.@6s. 9d. Linseed keeps very steady. Linseed Oil in moderate request at 33s.@33s. 6d. Fish Oils very quiet. Resin exhibits no material alteration. Spirits of Turpentine dull and lower; sales at 50s.

PETROLEUM.—**BOULT, ENGLISH** & **BRANDON** report the market quiet with limited sales of Refined at 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING, BROS. & Co. report **BREADSTUFFS** dull and prices barely supported; White American **WHEAT**, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@44s. **IRON** quiet; Bars and Rails, £7. Scotch Pig, 54s. 9d. **SUGAR** firm. **COFFEE** steady. **TEA** quiet; Common Congou, 1s. **RICE** inactive. **TALLOW** favors buyers; New P. G. C., 41s. 6d. **SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE** declined to 50s. Refined **PETROLEUM**, 2s. 6d. The Indigo sales are progressing with fair spirit. The better qualities of Bengal 2d.@3d. dearer. Other descriptions unchanged to 3d.@4d. decline. **LINSEED CAKES** firm. **SPERM OIL** £90; **COD**, £50. **LINSEED OIL** easier, offering at 32s. 3d.

LATEST BY THE SCOTIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, July 15.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived to-day.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. The advices from America, per steamer *Asia*, caused the advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Lard is firm.

LONDON, Saturday evening, July 15.

Consols closed at 90@90⅛ for Money.

American Stocks—Illinois Central Railroad, 86½; Erie Railroad, 54@54¼; United States Five-Twenties, 71½@72.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 16.

The coals were all on board the *Great Eastern* on the 14th, and everything was in the best condition to leave the Nore on the 15th for Valentia.

M. **LEOIN**, Ambassador from **MAXIMILIAN**, has arrived at Southampton, whence he will embark for Mexico.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, June 24.

COFFEE—Good firsts, 7$500@7$700. Exchange, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 4½d.

PARIS, Saturday, July 15.

The Bourse closed flat. Rentes 67f. 60c.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

Explosion on Board a Spanish Mail Steamship—Seizure of Hostages in St. Domingo—Alligator Fight—Street Fight, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

As the Spanish mail steamer *Isla de Cuba*, from Cadiz to this port, came in sight of the island, the powder in the magazine exploded, by what means is not yet known. There was, in quantity, about half a hundred weight, but luckily, nobody was hurt. The ladies' saloon was entirely destroyed, and also the state cabins of the lower tier. A hole of half a yard in dimensions was the damage to the deck, and many of the upper state cabins also suffered. The mail bags were, unfortunately, exposed to the action of the explosion, and many of the letters have been destroyed. This latter misfortune has been denied, but it is so stated in the papers, and I am inclined to believe it is the case.

There is a screw loose at St. Domingo. The Spanish authorities have made a great many arrests in the capital, and the island has been blockaded, because, we are told, that the Republican Government had refused to approve of the agreement made by their commissioners as to the delivery of the Spanish prisoners who still remain in their power.

On the 10th inst., a commission had arrived at the capital, sent by the Dominicans, and composed of Gens. MANSUETA and CABRAL, and the Minister HENEKEN. They requested an exchange of prisoners and the delivery of the families which had lately been arrested, amounting, it is said, to 250. These persons were arrested just as the embarking of the troops, &c., was taking place. They were put on board the steamers *San Francisco de Asis* and *Asia*, which will convey them to Havana. They will be detained as hostages until some other arrangement is made by new treaties.

On the 11th inst. the evacuation of the capital was to be complete; all the cannon were spiked and the gun-carriages cut up with saws.

A great number of officials and 539 soldiers of the first battalion of the Regiment of Cuba had arrived at Santiago de Cuba, also 700 soldiers of the battalions "Reg" and "Tarragora." At the same port had also sought a refuge 200 immigrants, many being poor women and children. Some hundred soldiers were also landed yesterday morning in this port.

The prospectus of a projected joint stock company is in circulation, which is intended, with a capital of $2,000,000, to encourage the emigration of agricultural settlers from Spain, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Schleswig, and the United States.

They wish to obtain from the government a grant of land, exemption from taxation for ten years, free importation of wooden houses, machinery, &c., for the same time, for three years to be allowed to import provisions, &c. free of duty, that the government shall send sufficient troops to maintain order, and permit certain ports to be open to foreign trade.

The settlers are to be divided into two classes, the farmers and the laborers, the latter to be brought to the island by the company, and receiving wages of $15 or $12, with board and lodging. The *Diario*, whilst approving the project, yet objects: "That among the nations pointed out by the prospectus, in which to seek settlers, there are some whose inhabitants do not profess the Catholic religion, the only one permitted in Spain, and this offers a difficulty which should not be forgotten."

A remarkable instance of courage in attacking an alligator occurred in the district called the "Ensenada de Cochinos," where these gigantic animals are celebrated for ferocity. A young man, aged twenty years, the manager of an estate, was crossing a river on horseback, and followed by a bull-dog, when the howling of the dog caused him to turn his head, when he saw an alligator, at least nine feet long, carrying off the dog by the neck. To jump off his horse and in the water to attack the monster, with his hunting knife, was the act of a moment. His boldness was successful, for he killed the alligator and saved his dog.

A more agreeable subject to describe is the above incident than a scene of bloodshed and death which occurred a day or two ago in a populous part of this city, when a mulatto slave escaped from his prison and fetters in the navy-yard, where he was confined. He went straight to the house of his owners, threatening to kill them. A police inspector and policeman went to the house, when the slave attacked them. A heavy blow from the policeman caused him to rush to the street, where he met three more policemen, and held them at bay till a man struck him with a stone, but paid for his act with his life, for the mulatto rushed at him with his knife and cut open his jugular vein, beside inflicting two other severe gashes. Again he faced his pursuers, who took refuge in a store. At length two of the civil guard, on horseback, attacked him with pistols and sabres. Of course he was horribly wounded, but refused to have his wounds tended, and so hopeless was his state that extreme unction was administered.

The probability that Gen. LERSUNDI would in October succeed our present Captain-General may be considered as at an end, now that his political friends are out of power, nor is Gen. CORDOBA more likely to have the position. The name of PRIM has been mentioned, but it may safely be asserted that if Gen. DULCE desires to stay, his ardent friend O'DONNEL would not think for a moment of removing him.

Letters from Mexico mention that MAXIMILIAN, on the 6th inst., celebrated his birthday with great pomp. All the court attended mass in the cathedral; afterward there was a levee; and still more to signalize the event, and mark his love for progress and learning, MAXIMILIAN inaugurated in the palace "The Academy of Sciences and Literature." Beside the members of the Academy, there were present the Ministers of State, of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of Agriculture and Manufactures, and of Public Instruction. He pronounced an excellent discourse, which we are rather superfluously told was very well received.

He also pardoned twenty-two criminals, installed the commission of exhibitions, and gave $500 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $1,100 for the repairs, &c., of various churches, and $500 to the hospitals.

The writer of the letter, who is a bitter opponent of the republic, accuses MENDEZ of compelling the wealthy people of Cuidad Victoria to give him a loan of $20,000, by keeping them without food or drink. Like the old lady who considered all her own misfortunes as *trials*, and her neighbors' ill-luck as judgments, he says that the death of PUEBLITA was a punishment for his crimes. Señor PEON DE REGIL, who has hitherto been Under Foreign Secretary, has in the first place been made Chamberlain to his Majesty, and then being sufficiently high in rank has been appointed Minister to Italy. This process of etiquette resembles that of the Anglican Church, where a clergyman must be made a doctor of divinity before he can be a bishop. But all this forms part of the stage machinery of courts.

The papers of the capital give long, but, of course, one-sided accounts of the taking and recapture of Uruapan and the death of PUEBLITA. They state that the Republicans had already left the attack when they heard that the garrison were without ammunition. They returned to the attack, and were met with the bayonet. Col. LEMAS had a single combat with a leader named GARNICA, who fell, but the besieged had to seek refuge in the church. Dreadful was the slaughter, the few remained were made prisoners, and Col. LEMAS, the Prefect, and a person named GUTERVEZ were executed. It is asserted by the Imperialists that burial to the three corpses was denied, and that they were torn to pieces by the dogs and hogs, whilst great excesses were committed. But being a party relation we know not how far these are calamnies.

PUEBLITA was not at the taking of the town, but arrived afterward with an escort of fifty cavalry in search of ARTEAGA. On arriving, he found that his comrades had evacuated the place the night before. He was warned of the approach of the French, but coolly eat his breakfast. Five minutes after, he saw at the distance of fifty paces some Zouaves, who were firing at his escort. He jumped on his horse and tried to make it leap through one of the windows of the house, but it failed and fell, and could not proceed. Without a horse, PUEBLITA remained inside the house; he stripped off his dress entirely, and, stark naked, hid himself in a room. The French perceived by appearances that a leader of importance was about; surrounded the block of houses, searched and found the General. He was dragged naked from the house, and shot on the very same spot that had witnessed the execution of the three Imperialists but two days before. LARA.

A NEW MICROSCOPE OF ASTONISHING POWER.—A foreign cotemporary says: It is not many months since one of the most eminent of living microscopists expressed his conviction that in the production of object glasses with one twenty-fifth of an inch focus, the microscope had reached its utmost attainable limit of perfection. He added that "It appears impossible to separate or define lines more numerous than ninety thousand in an inch, on account of the decomposition of light, or some other cause. It therefore seems beyond our power even to discover more of the ultimate composition of bodies by means of the microscope." It is always foolish to use such "thus far and no farther" language in reference to any department of scientific research, but it is not often that its fallaciousness has been demonstrated within so short a period as in the present case. The above extract is taken from a journal dated Dec. 16, 17, 1864, and yet already the one thing which microscopists are now talking about is an object glass with one-fiftieth of a focus, recently made by Messrs. POWELL & LEALAND, which was described to the Royal Society by DR. LIONEL BEALE the other day, and was exhibited at the annual conversazione of that society a short time since. This object glass possesses double the power of the one which we were so lately told and by so great an authority, was the most powerful we must ever expect to possess, and defines with wonderful distinctness particles which the latter cannot render visible at all. It magnifies three thousand diameters with the low eye-piece, or with a number five eye-piece, fifteen thousand diameters—that is to say, in popular parlance, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of times. It must immensely increase our knowledge of the lower organisms, and may even aid our researches into the ultimate constitution of matter. And who shall say that even its power may not be exceeded in time.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Sherman's Correspondence about the Truce with Johnston.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865.

GENERAL—I received your dispatch describing the man CLARK detailed to assassinate me. He had better be in a hurry, or he will be too late.

The news of Mr. LINCOLN's death produced a most intense effect on our troops. At first I feared it would lead to excesses; but now it has softened down and can easily be guided. None evinced more feeling than Gen. JOHNSTON, who admitted that the act was calculated to stain his cause with a deep hue; and he contended that the loss was most serious to the South, who had begun to realize that Mr. LINCOLN was the best friend the South had.

I cannot believe that even Mr. DAVIS was privy to the diabolical plot, but think it the emanation of a set of young men of the South, who are very devils. I want to throw upon the South the care of this class of men, who will soon be as obnoxious to their industrial classes as to us.

Had I pushed JOHNSTON's army to an extremity, it would have dispersed and done infinite mischief. JOHNSTON informed me that Gen. STONEMAN had been at Salisbury, and was now about Statesville. I have sent him orders to come to me.

Gen. JOHNSTON also informed me that Gen. WILSON was at Columbus, Ga., and that he wanted me to arrest his progress. I leave that to you.

Indeed, if the President sanctions my agreement with JOHNSTON, our interest is to cease all destruction.

Please give all orders necessary according to the views the Executive may take, and influence him, if possible, not to vary the terms at all, for I have considered everything, and believe that the Confederate armies once dispersed, we can adjust all else fairly and well. I am yours, &c. W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

Lest confusion should result to the mind of the committee by the latter part of the above letter, I will state that it was addressed to Gen. HALLECK as Chief of Staff, when he was the proper "maker of orders" to the Commander-in-Chief. The whole case was changed when, on the 22d of April, he became the commander of the Separate Division of the James.

As stated in my testimony, Gen. GRANT reached Raleigh on the 24th. On the 25th, on the supposition that I would start next day to chase JOHNSTON's army, I wrote the following letter, delivered in person:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your letter of April 21, with inclosure, yesterday, and was well pleased that you came along, as you must have observed that I held the military control so as to adapt it to any phase the case might assume.

It is but just I should record the fact that I made my terms with Gen. JOHNSTON under the influence of the liberal terms you extended to the army of Gen. LEE, at Appomattox Court-house, on the 9th, and the seeming policy of our government, as evinced by the call of the Virginia Legislature and Governor back to Richmond under yours and President LINCOLN's very eyes. It now appears this last act was done without any consultation with you, or any knowledge of Mr. LINCOLN, but rather in opposition to a previous policy well considered.

I have not the least desire to interfere with the civil policy of our government, but would shun it as something not to my liking; but occasions do arise when a prompt seizure of results is forced on military commanders not in immediate communication with the proper authority. It is probable that the terms signed by Gen. JOHNSTON and myself were not clear enough on the point well understood between us—that our negotiations did not apply to any parties outside the officers and men of the Confederate armies, which could easily have been remedied.

No surrender of any army not actually "at the mercy of an antagonist was ever made without terms," and these always define the military status of the surrendered. Thus, you stipulated that the officers and men of LEE's army should not be molested at their homes so long as they obeyed the laws of the place of their residence.

I do not wish to discuss these points involved in the recognition of the State governments in actual existence, but will merely state my conclusions, to await the solution of the future.

Such action on our part in no manner recognizes for a moment the so-called Confederate Government, or makes us liable for its debts or acts.

The laws and acts done by the several States during the period of rebellion are void, because done without the oath prescribed by our Constitution of the United States, which is a "condition precedent."

We have a right to use any sort of machinery to produce military results; and it is the commonest thing for military commanders to use the civil goverments in actual existence as a means to an end. I do believe we could and can use the present State Governments lawfully, constitutionally, and as the very best possible means to produce the object desired, viz: Entire and complete submission to the lawful authority of the United States.

As to punishment for past crimes, that is for the judiciary, and can in no manner of way be disturbed by our acts; and, so far as I can, I will use my influence that the rebels shall suffer all the personal punishment prescribed by law, as also the civil liabilities arising from past acts.

What we now want is the new forms of law by which common men may regain the position of industry so long disturbed by the war.

I now apprehend that the rebel armies will disperse, and, instead of dealing with six or seven States, we will have to deal with numberless bands of desperadoes, headed by such men as MOSBY, FORREST, Red JACKSON, and others, who know not and care not for danger and its consequences.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Lieut.-Gen. U.S. GRANT, Present.

On the same day I wrote and mailed to the Secretary of War the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OE THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have been furnished a copy of your letter of April 21 to Gen. GRANT, signifying your disapproval of the terms on which Gen. JOHNSTON proposed to disarm and disperse the insurgents, on condition of amnesty, &c. I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civil matters; but, unfortunately, such is the nature of our situation that they seem inextricably united; and I understood from you at Savannah that the financial state of the country demanded military success, and would warrant a little bending to policy.

When I had my conference with Gen. JOHNSTON I had the public examples before me of Gen. GRANT's terms to LEE's army and Gen. WEITZEL's invitation to the Virginia Legislature to assemble.

I still believe the General Government of the United States has made a mistake; but that is none of my business. Mine is a different task; and I had flattered myself that, by four years of patient, unremitting and successful labor, I deserved no reminder such as is contained in the first paragraph of your letter to Gen. GRANT. You may assure the President that I heed his suggestion. I am truly, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington.

The last sentence refers to the fact that Gen. GRANT had been sent to Raleigh to direct military movements. That was the first time in my life that I had ever a word of reproof from the Government of the United States, and I was naturally sensitive. But all I said to any one was to Gen. MEIGS, who came with Gen. GRANT, that it was not kind on the part of Mr. Secretary STANTON. The fact, however, did not qualify my military conduct. The final interview with Gen. JOHNSTON followed, and the terms of capitulation were agreed on and signed, and Gen. GRANT started for Washington, bearing the news, when, on the 28th of April, I received in the New-York TIMES the most extraordinary budget of Mr. Secretary STANTON, which for the first time startled me, and I wrote to Gen. GRANT this letter (already published by Gen. SHERMAN.)

Since my arrival at Washington I have learned from Gen. GRANT that this letter was received, but he preferred to withhold it until my arrival, as he knew I was marching toward Washington with my army. Upon my arrival I did not insist upon its publication until it was drawn out by this inquiry.

—An amusing incident occurred at the depot in Manchester, N. H., a few days since; a train had just arrived with a detachment of New-Hampshire soldiers. A blooming maiden, who was present for the purpose of welcoming home her long absent lover, caught sight of him, and with outstretched arms, started to embrace him. Just at that moment the crowd become so great that the soldiers were pressed aside, and the lady missing her calculations, caught another bronzed hero in her arms, at the same time giving him a rousing "smack." The soldier, who had never retreated on the battle field, started back with fright, exclaiming as he did so, "Who in the d—l are you?" The large crowd in attendance, while they sympathized with the lady in her mistake, could not repress a hearty laugh at her expense.

—JACOB GLEISNER, one of four survivors residing at York, who defended Baltimore in 1812, died at his residence in that city on Friday last, at the age of seventy-four years. He was buried on Sunday with military honors.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Habeas Corpus Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In re John Cummings.—In this matter a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to the Superintendent of the New-York Juvenile Asylum to produce the body of John Cummings a lad of about eight years of age.

The contest grew out of a question as to the religious training of the child, his relations being Catholics and desiring him to be educated in that faith, which the managers of the institution declined to do.

Judge CARDOZO ordered the discharge of the child. Before the order was served the child was transferred from the custody of the Superintendent, who so stated to the person who served the order for discharge. An order was then granted requiring the Superintendent to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. On the return of that order, Judge CARDOZO stated that it seemed a clear case of an attempt to evade the decision, and that he would let the matter stand over until 11 o'clock A. M., when, if the child was not produced in court, he would send the case to the Grand Jury. At the hour named the child was brought into court, in obedience to the Judge's order.

Federal Criminal Business.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

George Barry, indicted for the murder of John Riley on the high seas, was brought up to plead. He plead not guilty, and his trial was set down for Tuesday next.

COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Michael Doyle was placed on trial, charged with having in his possession counterfeit currency with intent to pass the same. Ex-Recorder Smith and N. R. Waite appeared for the accused. The first witness for the prosecution was Wm. J. Hartman, a Chicago detective. He testified to making Doyle's acquaintance. After some preliminary arrangements, Doyle agreed to come to this city with witness and purchase counterfeit money. Doyle and witness went to a place No. 30 Bowery, where Doyle met a man named Meisner; on leaving this place the accused showed witness a roll of counterfeit money, which he had received from Meisner and a man named Little Hank; they went back to their hotel in Cortlandt-street, and Doyle concealed the currency under the carpet; he told witness that he had paid thirty-five cents on the dollar for it; witness told him he could not buy at that price; Doyle said they were perfectly independent about it; they could sell all that they could make; witness then reported next morning what he had done to Mr. Adamson, his colleague; Adamson gave him $35 to give Doyle to purchase some more of the money; witness gave Doyle the money and told him to get $100 more of the stuff; prisoner at first declined, as the amount was too small, but finally went; during his absence Adamson and witness went to Doyle's room; Adamson exhumed the counterfeit money from under the carpet, and examined it; it consisted of 100 fifty cent bogus stamps; they went down stairs, and in a few minutes Doyle came in and Adamson arrested him; on the trip from Chicago to this city, Doyle was pretty drunk, and was speaking to men in the car about the money: on witness remonstrating with him, he said he knew the men, they were "the boys;" he would stay with them in New-York; witness identified a package of splendidly-executed fifty cent pieces as the money taken from Doyle.

Cross-examined—Had been five or six years in the employ of Mr. Bradley, before that, in other business; witness does not remember to have been accused of any crime except selling liquor without a license; he declines answering whether he has ever been tried for any other offence; declines answering whether he has ever been convicted of any offence; he has not served a term in a State Prison, but has served in the State Prison of Michigan; the Chief of Police knew of it when he employed him; Clarke offered Doyle a $100 note to get off among the soldiers; witness did not know that Clarke had any such money; he did not tell Doyle he was employed by the government; Clarke was trying to get into government employ; he had a long conversation with Doyle; witness did not ask Doyle to come on to New-York for detective purposes; witness suggested the placing of the money under the carpet; knows a man by the name of Goze; does not remember telling Doyle of how he had detected Goze in Chicago; did tell him something about it when coming from Washington; did not say anything about it before he was arrested; witness did not mark the money, but he believes this to be the money from a peculiarity in the "63" on the back; there was no other mark; witness was three or four minutes in examining them; witness had no reward offered to him for the arrest and conviction of this man; he was on a salary; knew there was a reward offered for the dies; does not know how much; made no inquiries for Meisner; did not communicate with the authorities; would have known Meisner; witness never spoke to Davis in Doyle's presence.

Redirect—Was pardoned by the Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Clarke proved the money offered to be counterfeit; John Adamson left Chicago with the first witness, and Doyle arrived with them, and was at the same hotel with them; arrested Doyle on the 17th; he found the money in the room, under the carpet; he gave the first witness $35; witness delivered part of the money to Mr. Wood, who marked it: the other part he gave to Mr. Bradley, who put it in an envelope.

Cross-examined—Worked for a salary.

William Wood resides in Washington; was Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison; Doyle was a prisoner there, brought by last witness; Adamson gave witness some postal currency. [Witness identified a portion of the money as marked by him.]

Cross-examined—Doyle was in prison from December till he was brought here; knows a man named Cross; he employed him; he recollects sending Cross into Doyle's cell; does not remember sending in any whisky; Cross was sent in to find out something in relation to the scoundrels of this city; whisky may have been sent in; if so it must have been by the Assistant Superintendent; the money he marked and sealed is the money here.

Mr. James M. Smith, on behalf of the defendant, called no witnesses, but presented to the jury the statement of the defendant, amounting in substance to this: That he was in Chicago, engaged in recruiting sailors, he being himself one, and acquainted with New-York City; that large rewards were offered for the arrest and conviction of counterfeiters; that Clarke, by his own statement, dealed in counterfeit money, and Hartman called on him, and Clarke proposed to him to palm off $100 counterfeits, and he refused; that thereupon Hartman proposed that the accused should go on to New-York for the purpose of aiding him in detecting counterfeiters, promising him $200 and his expenses; that the prisoner had to come to New-York and agreed to go; that Clarke then told him of the large reward for discovering dies and that Hartman would then get him on the United States Police if they obtained a conviction; that they did not search for Meisner but for a man named Clarke; that they found a man from whom the defendant purchased the counterfeit currency; that then on reporting progress he was told he had given too much for it, and then having refused to go on without payment in advance, was pounced upon by the police and himself arrested.

Mr. Smith then proceeded to discuss the evidence, showing how it agreed with this theory, and calling attention to the fact that Cross, who had been sent to worm out something from the defendant, had not been put on the stand, and various inconsistencies in the testimony, and to the fact that the principal witness of the government had been convicted of a felony.

Mr. Courtney, acting District-Attorney, summed up the case on behalf of the government, pointing out the real gist of the action, the want of evidence for the defendant, and reconciling the statements of the witnesses.

The hour being late, the court adjourned to the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Counterfeiters Caught.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *Daniel Mullin.*—The prisoner was brought up charged with passing a counterfeit fifty cent piece on Max Berger, keeper of a cigar store in Bleecker-street. When arrested he had in his possession a number of other bogus stamps. He was committed for examination.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

John G. Hoffman was brought up charged with passing a fifty cent bogus stamp on Mary Lucy, at her saloon in William-street. Committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1865

$25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	105¾	30 Erie Railway	90½
125,000 do	105¼	1500 do	91
1,000 do	105⅜	100 do s10	90¾
10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		1000 do	91⅛
New Issue	104½	2000 do	91⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74....C.	96	1000 do	91⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107⅛	400 do 2d call	92¼
13,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97	500 do	92⅛
7,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117	200 do s30	90
50,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s..		100 do s10	91½
Second Series	99¾	200 do s10	81¾
3,000 do	99⅞	150 Erie R. Pref	88
5,000 U. S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.		700 Hudson Riv. R	110
New issue	97⅞	200 do s30	110
30,000 do	97¾	300 do b10	110¼
3,500 Ga. State 6s	80	200 do b10	110½
300 Rhode Isl. 6s	96¾	200 do 2d call	111¾
2,000 Jer. City W. L.	95	1000 Reading R	105
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	24⅞	1500 do	105¼
10,000 do	25	1000 do 2d call	105½
10,000 do 2d call	25⅜	200 do	105⅜
1,000 Erie 3d M	100½	200 do	105¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs	117	500 Mich. S.&N.I.R	64¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr	41¾	100 do	64⅝
100 do	41½	200 do b10	64¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	57	500 Ill. Cen. R	128
200 do	57½	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	69
100 do 2d call	57¾	1000 do	68⅞
200 Mar. M. Co	13	200 do	83¾
200 Bruns.C'yLand Co.	11¼	800 do 2d call	69
150 At. Mail S. Co	165½	600 do	68⅞
100 Canton Co	39⅝	100 Chic. & N. W	27
100 do	39½	100 do 2d call	27
600 N. Y. Cen	94⅞	500 Chic. & R. I. R	107½
1000 do	95	100 do s30	107
700 do 2d call	95½	100 do	107⅜
200 do b30	95½	100 do s30	107⅛
1200 Chic.& N.W.Pr	62	100 do	107¼
400 do	61⅞	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98¾
200 do 2d call	62½	800 do	99
200 do	62⅝	100 do 2d call	99¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107½	100 Erie R. Pref	88
25,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.C..	97½	500 Hud. Riv. R	113
49,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105¼	200 do	112¾
75,000 U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100 do	112⅞
New Issue	97¾	100 do 2d call	112⅞
50,000 do	97⅞	1500 Reading R	106½
10,000 Tenn. 6s	72	500 do	106¾
20,000 Missouri 6s	72	500 do	106⅞
10,000 do	72½	12 Mich. Cen. R	107
30,000 Ohio & M. C	25½	300 Mich. S. & N. I	65½
100 Mariposa M. Co	13¼	400 do	65¼
100 At Mail St. Co	166¼	100 Ill. Cen. R	127¼
500 do	166½	400 Cleve. & Pitts	69
500 N. Y. Cen. R	96	700 do	69⅛
47 Erie Railway	94	500 do	69⅛
1000 do	95	500 do	69¼
2500 do	95¼	100 Chic.& N.W.Pr	63
1000 do	95½	200 Cleve. & Tol	102
300 do s30	92½	100 Chi. & R. I	108
100 do s60	91½	100 do	107⅞
100 do s10	95	400 Pitts.,Ft.W.& C	99½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Old		1000 Mich. S. & N. I	65⅛
Issue	105¼	300 do s3	65¼
10000 O. & Miss. Cer	25⅜	200 do	65¼
100 New-York Cen s3	95¾	1100 do	65⅜
100 do c	95⅜	200 do s3	65⅜
700 do b3	95½	400 do b3	65⅜
400 Erie Railway s3	93¾	500 do c	65⅜
500 do s40	91	200 do b3	65⅝
500 do	93⅜	200 do s3	65½
800 do s3	93⅝	300 Chic. & R. I s3	107¾
1200 do s3	93½	300 do	107¾
1600 Hud. Riv.R b3	112	500 do	107⅞
1200 do	112	100 do b4	107⅜
300 do b3	112⅛	300 do s5	107⅞
400 do	112⅛	200 do b3	108
100 do s3	111⅞	100 do	108
200 do s3	112¼	100 Chic. & N. W	27½
100 do b30	112⅛	200 Ch. & N. W. Pr	63¼
1100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	69	100 do	63⅛
400 do b3	69	100 do	63
3400 Reading R	106	200 do c	63
200 do b3	106	700 do	63
1500 do	106⅛	300 do b3	63
500 do s3	106⅛	300 do	62⅞
200 do	106⅜	300 do s3	62⅞
200 do	106⅜	100 do s10	62¾
100 do	106⅛	100 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C	99
500 At. Mail S. Co	166¾	300 Canton Co	40
200 do	166	300 Mariposa M. Co	13½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	25¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts	70
100 N. Y. Cen. R	95⅞	500 do	70⅛
100 do	96	200 do	70¼
2100 Erie Railway	97	200 do	70⅞
1000 do s3	97	1500 do	71
300 do s3	96¾	700 do	71¼
200 do	96⅞	200 do s3	71¼
100 do s3	96⅞	400 do	71¼
300 do s3	97⅛	200 do	71⅜
400 do	97⅛	200 do s10	71⅜
100 do s10	96¼	1200 do b3	72
1100 Hud. Riv. R	115	3000 do	72
500 do b3	115	500 do s3	72
100 do	115½	500 do b3	72½
1000 Reading R b3	106¾	500 Chi. & N. W	28
300 do	106¼	500 do	28¼
600 do b3	106⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R x-d.	127
400 do	106⅞	300 Chi. & R. I	108¾
100 Mich. Cen. R	108	500 do s3	108⅜
300 Mich. S. & N. I	65⅜	600 do	108¼
700 do	65⅞	1100 do	108⅛
100 do s3	65⅜	100 do b3	108⅞
200 do b3	65⅞	100 P., Ft. W & C	99¼
200 do	65⅝	300 Mil. & P. du C	39
300 do	66	100 At. Mail S. Co	166
200 Chic. & N. W.Pr s3	63⅛	200 Canton Co	40
100 do	63⅛	300 Cumb. Coal s3	42⅛
200 do b3	63⅛	100 do s3	42¼
900 do	63⅝	100 do	42¼
200 do s10	63½	100 Quick. Min. Co	57⅞

WEDNESDAY, July 26—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is the same as on Monday and Tuesday—about 143 ℘ cent. The rate for Bills on London for the steamer *Persia* closed dull at 108¾@109 ℘ cent. The advices by the *Scotia* this morning increased the Orders for U. S. 5-20s for transmission to Europe. The advance in price quoted from London is ¼@½ ℘ cent. to 71¾@72 sterling. This quotation, with Gold at 143 and Exchange equal in Currency to 155½ ℘ cent. here, affords every facility for the execution of orders at 105¼@105½ ℘ cent., at which considerable purchases were made to-day both at the Stock Exchange and on the street. The private letters report that all the recent heavy arrivals of 5-20s from this side—which left here about the 1st of July—had been readily absorbed by the London and Frankfort Markets, and the price had stiffened at the close of the *Scotia*'s mail.

An unusual excitement pervades the Stock Exchange to-day on Erie Railway Shares at an advance of *seven or eight per cent.* on the early sales of Tuesday, and 15@16 per cent. on the price of about this day week. The Board of Management met by adjournment to-day, and declared the Dividend *four per cent.*, cash, out of the net profits to the Common Stock of the last six months, and 3½ per cent. on the Preferene Shares, both subject to Government tax. The great rise in the Common Stock is supposed to have some reference to the increased confidence manifested of late by the English proprietors, who held over half the entire Capital. This feeling on the other side, which is closely allied to the Atlantic and Great Western (broad guage) interest, is believed to be such as to insure the Company from any financial embarrassment growing out of their hypothecations of last Winter to Mr. DREW, when the same shall fall due as by contract with that gentleman for his advances to pay for new equipment. These hypothecations, it will be remembered, embraced 28,000 shares new Capital, and $900,000 Fourth Mortgages, to secure less than two millions advanced for new equipment at the close of 1864, on a twelve month's agreement. The Money, it is now rumored, will probably be returned, and the new Capital canceled, if not sold at par, by means of a loan on the Convertible Bonds of the Company. As the market now looks, it is not improbable that 19,000 shares of the stock at par, will relieve the $3,700,000 securities pledged to Mr. DREW before the loan matures.

The buoyancy in Erie, carried up the whole Railway list to-day, and was especially felt on Reading and Hudson Shares, to the extent of 3@3½ per cent. on each. The advance on New-York Central and Western Shares, was more gradual, but were all firm up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the Second Board and subsequently on Broad-street, at 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday, at the same hour. The spirit of speculation for a general rise would seem to be fairly at work, and like the experience of the market two years ago, it may be that the "heated term" of August may be felt on the Stock Exchange in a sense wholly contrary to the ordinary calculation on the seasons. The excitement this Afternoon, when the Second Board broke up and Erie reached 96 and Hudson 115 per cent. was intense. Later in the dealings Erie ran up to 97¼ per cent., and an upward move to 72½ was made on Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	97	N. West Pref	60⅞	63½
U. S. 5-20s	105	105⅛	Rock Island	106⅝	108⅜
N. Y. Central	93⅝	95⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅜	99¼
Erie	87⅞	97¼	Cumb'land Coal	41⅝	42⅝
Hudson	108	115	Quicksilver	56⅝	57⅞
Reading	103	106⅞	Mariposa	13	13¼
Mich. Southern	63⅝	65⅞	Canton	38½	40
Illinois Central	128	127	Atlantic Mail	166	166½
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	11	11
Pittsburgh	68	72½	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	25⅝
Northwest	26⅝	28¼	American Gold	143	143¼

The sudden rise of 4 per cent. in Cleveland and Pittsburgh suggests the belief that the ability of the concern to pay the August Dividend is not so questionable as represented some five or six weeks ago. Perhaps the President and his Wall-street confidants mean, after all, to "do the fair thing." It is even suggested this afternoon that the Treasurer, Secretary and other stockjobbing managers of the Michigan Southern may possibly find themselves in a position to divide the honest net earnings of their Road for the last six months to the common shareholders in September. Their hasty resolution of last week to pay no dividend on the Common Stock "at present," (six weeks before the usual period for declaring it,) had a very equivocal meaning.

There is no change in the rates for Money, and no special activity is noted on the Street to-day, though some of the Bank lenders report that they are able in some instances to get 7 ℘ cent. at call on miscellaneous collateral, including, perhaps, certified Gold checks on the Bank of New-York, which some of the Gold-Room speculators have been freely hypothecating of late. This operation has promised thus far no great profit to the holders of Gold for a rise, but in the chapter of accidents, they may still hope to carry up the price to a remunerating figure.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	130	Chatham	125
Merchants'	107½	Bank of the Republic	104
City	175	Bank of N. America	107
Phenix	101	Hanover	105
Tradesmen's	150	Nassau	107
Greenwich	156	Shoe and Leather	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Import's & Traders	105
Commerce	104	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Central National	104
Broadway	200	Fourth National	100½
Ocean	85	Ninth National	101
Mercantile	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	74
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Galena & Chi. ex	104
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	104	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100¼
Hud. R.7s.2ds S. F., '85	104½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	97
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	102	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	104
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. 1869-72	111½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M	95
Mich. C. n. 1sts . 8s,'82	111½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M	87
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	107	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort	70
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	88½	Chic. & Alt. S. F	96
Mich.S.&N.I. S.F.7 ℘c	96½	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	117	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Alton & T. H. 1st mort	90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	65
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	87½
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90		

Our cotemporary of the *Commercial Advertiser* expresses surprise that the Associated Bankers in the Clearing House should have hesitated yesterday to adopt a discriminating arrangement in reference to the National Currency. The surprise, we think, should be that the majority which laid the whole subject on the table was not much larger. The agitation is not only premature, but, under the circumstances of the country, and the plain intent and purpose of the National Banking Law to secure uniformity of circulation, uncalled for, if not mischievous. Uncalled for, because, taking the objections of the committee to the present uniformity in their full force, it may be stated that at least ninety out of every hundred of the interior National organizations already redeem, directly or indirectly, in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, and the other tenth can, assuredly, be easier persuaded than threatened into a similar redemption. Mischievous it may be, because once establish the idea of suspicion in the popular mind, that all National Bank Notes, far and near, are *not* of equal value, while the general suspension of Specie payment continues, and that a portion of these Notes, no matter how small, may be discredited at the Atlantic Money Centres, and the sense of entire uniformity is at an end. Would such a feeling promote even the interest of the Clearing-house (National) Bankers, who are compelled by law to accept all National Bank Notes in payment of their Loans and Discounts, and who have to receive them for all collections on the Treasury, or else decline such collections from their city dealers and country correspondents altogether? This question being answered, it is quite certain that all other interests are but promoted by preserving the entire uniformity of this Currency, at least until the time arrives for a general return to the Specie basis. And this event, come when it may, the Country Banks will probably be quite as well prepared for on their Circulation as the City Banks on their Deposits.

The day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city, to-day, was as follows: Total receipts, $4,704,825 73, including for Customs, $412,000, and on account of Loan, $278,000; Payments, $3,076,102 02; Balance, $56,757,416 78.

Taxation of Government Securities.

Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, has written the following letter to a bank officer in Hartford, in reference to the recent action of the Connecticut Legislature on the taxation of Government securities:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., to the Secretary of the Treasury, has this day been referred to me, with the request that I should answer it.

I cannot but express my surprise that the Legislature of the State of Connecticut should entertain a proposition to virtually confiscate a portion of the government securities held by inhabitants of that State.

The law exempting from taxation government securities is so specific and clear that it cannot be questioned. The bonds were disposed of, and purchased with the provision of law as a part of the contract, that they were to be exempt from taxation, and the country has received an equivalent for such exemption in the additional price received for the bonds.

Can any one believe that the obligations of the government would have sold for anything like the price realized, or at any price at all commensurate with their value, if it had been supposed possible that they could be taxed by State laws, directly or indirectly? If your Legislature can impose a tax of fifteen per centum on the income derived from government securities, it is just as competent for it to impose a tax of fifty or one hundred per cent.

It is a source of regret that any Northern State should for a single moment countenance an attempt to repudiate or nullify a constitutional act of Congress, and one too that was deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of the nation. In one aspect of the case, however, it may be regarded as a most fortunate occurrence, as it will serve to show the people that it will not be safe for the government to allow the Southern States to be so reconstructed as to permit their being represented in Congress as a unit, as they would be, by men who would be but too willing to unite with Northern men of the character of those favoring the measure under consideration, to repudiate the national debt, if not by direct action, by an equally destructive want of action in providing the means of payment. I am glad to hear, and the whole country have reason to rejoice, that the Finance Committee of our State Senate stands opposed to this insidious measure. The effect of the proposed tax would be to reduce the value of the government securities in the hands of the people of your State, fifteen per cent., provided there was an assurance that no further exaction would be imposed, but without such assurance would reduce the market value much more, as the next, or any subsequent Legislature, could increase the tax to the extent of destroying their productive value entirely. The State of New-Hampshire has passed a law imposing a tax of twenty-five per cent. on the income derived from national securities.

If this action was confined to the two States, the result would simply be to deprive the people of New-Hampshire and Connecticut of the privilege of holding or owning government securities. It is very clear that the States would not get the tax, as the owners would sell the securities to parties out of the States, or go out themselves with the securities.

If, however, other Northern States should follow their example, and it should be conceded that they had the right to do so, the credit of the government and of the national currency would be practically destroyed.

This, perhaps, is the object of the Confederates in this suicidal scheme. I think I am justified in saying that there is not the least danger of the proposed act, if it should become a law, being sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is, perhaps, proper to say that I should say that the Secretary of the Treasury concurs in my views as to the right of the States to tax United States securities, but is otherwise ignorant of the contents of this letter.

Referring to the proposed act to tax the stock owned by individuals in national banks, I am clearly of opinion that such stock represented by capital invested in whole or in part in United States securities, is liable to State taxation only on the amount not so invested, and inclose herewith a printed slip, containing a letter written by E. G. SPAULDING, of New-York, and one written by myself, both concurring in the views I have stated on the subject.

Yours very respectfully,
FREEMAN CLARKE.

JOHN L. BUNCE, President Phœnix National Bank, Hartford, Conn.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 32 bbls. Ashes, 19,614 bbls. Flour, 689 bbls. and 80 bags Corn Meal, 28,295 bushels Wheat, 108,468 bushels Corn, 13,200 bushels Malt, 8,300 bushels Rye, 30,680 bushels Oats, 319 pkgs. Provisions, and 37 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been rather more active and steady to-day. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold. An invoice of Java was sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices; Middlings, 46c.@47c. ℘ lb.; sales 1,200 bales. At auction, to-day, Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. sold, under the direction of Collector DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, 706 bales Memphis and Vicksburgh Cotton, at from 29½c. for mixed to 47½c. for good Middling; 570 bales North Carolina at from 32c. for mixed to 48c. for good Middling, and 553 bales New-Orleans at from 30c. for mixed to 46c. for strict Middling ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand at an advance of 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 60; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $7 75@$8 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 85	@$6 65
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop,ship'g brands	7 75	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 40	@11 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand and again higher. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $7 25@$8 50 for poor to good, and $8 50@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and dearer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 80@$9 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 ℘ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 85@$4 90 for Jersey; $5 25 for Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, at a further advance of 5c. on Spring and 10c. on Winter, ℘ bushel. Sales 100,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 07; very inferior do., at $1 60@$1 87; Amber Western, at $1 85@$2; Red Western, at $1 70@$1 85; Amber Spring, at $1 50@$1 54; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $1 46@$1 53 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in good request at an advance of 1c. ℘ bushel. Sales 95,000 bushels at 84c.@86c. for unsound, and 87c.@88c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in less demand at 62c.@62½c. ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in request, including Western, at 96c., with sales of 7,000 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of July inst., in the years indicated:

	1863.	1865.	1864.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	April 30.
Flour, bbls	549,300	262,200	382,800
Wheat, bushels	7,856,100	2,687,100	6,823,100
Corn, bushels	10,444,200	2,984,100	2,308,500
Barley, bushels	61,100	154,000	142,000
Malt, bush	......	226,700	......
Oats, bushels	3,717,300	3,970,500	3,045,100
Rye, bushels	153,000	147,500	64,500

HAY—Has been in good demand at $1@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@85c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ℘ lb.

IRON—The principal inquiry has been for Pig, especially No. 1 American at $35@$36 ℘ ton, and Scotch Pig at $41@$45 ℘ ton.

LATHS—Have been in limited request, including Eastern at $2 12½@$2 25 ℘ thousand.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand and firm to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 55 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in fair request at uniform rates including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; bleached do., at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 15@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 75@$1 85; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 31c.@31½c. for Crude; 48c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 68c.@71c. for do, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, but quoted higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $31@$32, closing at $32 for New Mess; $27 75@$28 for 1863-4 Mess; $25@$25 50 for Prime Mess; $36 for Clear; and $23 50@$24 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; also, 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess, August delivery, sellers' option, at $24 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand and buoyant, at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, yet firm. Lard is in fair demand and firmer. Sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@23¾c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair demand, at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess. Sales 1,000 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet; 100 tcs. India Mess were sold at $26. Butter is quiet at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 19c.@27c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day. Sales since our last, 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@13⅝c., and 2,400 boxes Havana at 13c.@17c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 15c.@20¼c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11¾c. for very inferior to choice, and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Western at $2 12 ℘ gallon, now held higher.

FREIGHTS—Were more active, with 494 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 54,000 bushels Corn at 3d.@3½d. by sailing vessel, and 4½d. by steamer; 100 bales cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ℘ lb. For Bordeaux, a British ship (900 tons capacity) with Tobacco on private terms. For Antwerp, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. For Bremen, 800 cases Tobacco at 15s.

PERSONAL.

TO J. N. B., "COUNTRYMAN," CONNECTICUT.—The family and friends urgently request you not to come to New-York until sent for. H.'s health is no better to-day, but there is some hope.
O. H. & H.

LECTURES.

LOOK! LOOK!

Rev. Dr. S. M. LANDIS, the celebrated Radical Reform Advocate, of Philadelphia, will give his popular Lecture, "The Secret to Happiness," at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1865, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. A key to Love or key to Heaven presented with each ticket.

TRAVELERS' CLUB—NO. 1 WEST 14TH-st., corner 5th-av.—The members of this club are hereby notified that on FRIDAY, 28th of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., Capt. PARKER SNOW will address them on the subject of his "Reminiscences of Personal Adventure in Arctic and Antarctic America." Persons friendly to the objects of the club can receive free tickets on applying to the Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE PELOUBET ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.
Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1 ... $600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3 ... 375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5 ... 225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150 and $180; 4-oct 125
Single reed, 5-octave, $120 and $150; 4-octave ... 100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS AND MELODEONS are being sold very low for cash, at No. 736 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum....................$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year....................$3 00
Two copies 1 year.................... 5 00
The Weekly Times.
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—The Green Monster.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Wonder.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* says: "We have been informed that Jefferson Davis has made several requests to be relieved of the perpetual tramp of the sentinels up and down his room, but on this point no relaxation could be granted, and he is suffering from the nervous excitement and resulting prostration which these perpetual footfalls induce. This is the reason of his failing sight, his eyes having suffered for many years from a disorder which is greatly increased by any nervous irritation."

Hudson City was visited, day before yesterday, by a gang of roughs and thieves, who accompanied the excursion of the Emmet Guard from Albany. The most violent outrages were committed by these miscreants, who for several hours held entire possession of the city, assaulting men, women and children, and "clearing out" places of business. Only six arrests were made, and a strangely lenient Judge let the villains off with a light fine. This is offering a premium on rowdyism.

A Philadelphia paper publishes a long letter and affidavit from Louis J. Weichmann, the principal witness against Mrs. Surratt, vindicating his testimony before the Military Commission, which had been assailed by a man named Brophy, and by newspaper correspondents. He denies the charges of cowardice and of being a paid spy, which had been advanced against him, and reaffirms the principal points of his evidence.

The Secretary of War, appreciating the importance of collecting and preserving the records of the war, has issued an order establishing a new bureau, of which Dr. Francis Lieber has been appointed chief, with a pay of Cavalry Colonel, for the collection, safe-keeping and publication of rebel archives that have come into the possession of this government.

The last of the Seven-Thirties was taken yesterday, and we presume there will be a large margin of offers that cannot be filled. The whole amount of the three series is $830,000,000, and of this about $700,000,000 has been negotiated by Jay Cooke, the government agent. The remaining bonds will be issued to the bidders as rapidly as possible.

The Postmaster-General is determined to stop the carrying of letters to Europe by steamers not employed in the regular mail service, and hereafter none of these vessels will be allowed to carry letters in a "ship's bag," even when inclosed in United States Government envelopes. The rule will be so strictly applied that consignees of goods will also be included in its operations.

A man by the name of Benjamin Franklin Littlefield, of Wells, Me., lost his right eye on Saturday, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. He was driving a treenail, when a piece of it flew off and penetrated the eye in such a manner as to cause it to drop entirely from the socket.

The new dome to be placed upon the enlarged State House at Concord, N. H., weighs 50 tons, but the trusses that are to support it have submitted to a strain of 200 tons, so that the legislators will sit under it without solicitude.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that the prize fight for $1,000 a side, between Clark and Keating, which was to have come off, has been indefinitely postponed by the arrest of Keating, who is held to bail to keep the peace in the sum of $10,000.

The changes in military commands that are being ordered in the West, embrace the assignment of Maj.-Gen. Alfred Pleasanton to the District of Wisconsin. He will leave St. Louis immediately for headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Boston *Transcript* says that with the contributions in the Northern States, the estate of the late President now amounts to $100,000, and that the active labors of those soliciting subscriptions to the Lincoln fund have ceased.

We are happy to learn that Gov. Fenton's health is improving, and that he expects to be able to return to the capitol and resume the direction of his official duties next week.

The population of Milwaukee, by the census just completed, foots up 55,640—a gain of 10,844 since the year 1860.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Morro Castle* for the prompt delivery of our Havana files.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown July 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with three days later news. An Antwerp paper states that that port is to become a permanent station for American ships-of-war. All attention in Great Britain was concentrated in the elections. Up to the evening of the 14th the number of contests completed was 421. Of these the Liberals had 263 seats and the Conservatives 1[illegible]. The net gain to the Liberals was nine. There were still 233 seats to be filled, mainly by the counties, and the elections would extend over another week. The final preparations for laying the Atlantic cable had been made, and the *Great Eastern* was to sail from Valentia Bay about the 19th. The cable appeared to be in perfect working order, and messages were sent through the entire length at the rate of four words per minute. It was confidently expected that an increased rate could be obtained by using improved instruments. The cholera was rapidly abating in Egypt.

The steamers *Teutonia* and *Helvetia* arrived last evening. Their advices were anticipated.

LOCAL NEWS.

The splendid new steam fire-engine, "Metropolitan No. 1," which arrived a few days since from the Amoskeag Works, Manchester, N. H., for the Metropolitan Fire Department of this city, was tried for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Corporation Pipe-yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth-street. The trial embraced a series of one, two, three and four streams through various lengths of hose. The grand trial of one stream through one thousand feet of hose, over a building seventy-five feet high, was completely successful. The entire series proved the capacity of the steamer to be fully up to her great reputation.

By the fall of a building in Furman-street, yesterday morning, three laborers, John Nash, Patrick Regan and James Martin, were instantly killed. It appears that the roofs of the buildings, being on a level with Columbia-street, are used as gardens, and the three men were engaged in wheeling soil on the roof when the accident occurred. The building was not occupied, and was being repaired. Last night only two of the bodies had been recovered.

A most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated on Tuesday night in the Nineteenth Ward. It appears that James Smith, Wm. Rebenstite and two ladies were returning from the Fenian picnic, when they were set upon by a party of rowdies and Smith was murdered, his body being mangled in the most horrible manner. Rebenstite was stabbed, but is not seriously injured. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

The price of Gold yesterday was the same as on Monday and Tuesday; about 143 ℔ cent. Government Stocks were higher on the Foreign advices, and there was extraordinary buoyancy in the Railway market. Erie shares ran up to 97¼ ℔ cent. The Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on the Common Stock. Money 6@7 ℔ cent.

Produce and merchandise were less active, but the leading articles, especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions were quoted firmer yesterday. The freight market was somewhat brisker, with 494 vessels of all classes in port.

The Democracy and Slavery—Subservience and its Reward.

It is a striking fact that the only States in the Union which now oppose the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery are the three *loyal* States of New-Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware. Not one of the late rebel States, so-called, nor any party in any one of them, makes the least remonstrance against this change of the fundamental law. Even South Carolina itself, as Gov. Perry has assured the President, will ratify the amendment at the first opportunity. There is not in the entire South a solitary newspaper, so far as we know, which raises the slightest objection to the amendment. There are many which find much fault with this or that particular measure of the government; but so far as respects the perpetual extinction of slavery, no question is made. All recognize that the war has killed it, and none deny that it is just and expedient that its spirit should be laid forever by an everlasting interdict.

How is it that New-Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky cling with such devotion to this defunct institution? How happens it that they insist upon keeping a dead monster on its legs, which has become a stench in the nostrils of every other State? What Egyptian superstition is it that will not content itself with past adoration of the living creature, but must make a sacred mummy of the carcase? The cause is no great mystery. These States were the only loyal States which voted against the reëlection of President Lincoln. They were the only States which still adhered to the miscalled Democratic party. It finally became part of the creed of that party to revere slavery as a divine institution. This sentiment gradually struck in till it finally permeated the very bones and marrow of the party, North as well as South. It finally impelled the Southern portion, which was the main portion, into open rebellion against the government. The entire South joined in that rebellion, and the Southern "Democracy" lost their identity. As a political organization, they ceased to exist. When the war was finally decided against the rebellion, there was in the South no factitious party influence in the way of an acceptance of all its logical consequences. The Southerners used their senses and their understandings independently of all old party prejudices, saw and comprehended things as they actually were, and yielded to the inevitable promptly and gracefully. The Northern "Democracy," on the other hand, have retained their political organization, and with it, of course, the old party feelings and habits. All through the rebellion, they exhibited a sympathy for the South, even though there was no longer any party organization there that answered to their name, nor even any public sentiment that greeted them with respect. In spite of the general neglect and contempt shown by the South, they, from the mere force of their old party spirit, pursued a policy adverse to the war, and really calculated to abet the rebellion. It is precisely this same spirit that makes it so difficult for them to give up slavery. They cling to it, even though dead, because it has the old odor of "democracy" about it. It is party bigotry that makes them insensible to all other facts.

An antediluvian frog was found alive, two or three months since, in a block of magnesian limestone, in Hartlepool, England. The old fellow hopped and croaked, and was a very curious sight. But it was not half so curious as the living, hopping and croaking specimen of ante-rebellion Democracy now to be seen in Jersey. It was not half so curious, because we know its natural cold blood was hermetically encased in solid rock, and thus kept beyond the reach of every wasting influence. Science easily explains that. But this Jersey survivor of the deluge has had no such isolation. Its natural cold blood has been subjected, without intermission, to all the free play of the outer elements. By every natural law, it ought to have given its last croak and its last kick long ago. It has not only kept its life, but has kept it absolutely unchanged. The causes which have transformed everything else, and made a new order of things that may almost be called a new world, have made no impression upon the Jersey *genus* of the old pro-slavery Democracy. An English paper tells us that the Hartlepool frog is now dead. The Jersey relic will probably retain its clammy vitality until the crack of doom.

Fortunately it is not of the slightest consequence to the country whether New-Jersey and the other two States continue to oppose the anti-slavery amendment. It will become the eternal law of the land by the unanimous decision of all the other States, which have some just conception of the new epoch. The worst that these adherents to the old abomination can do is to taint their names with it forever, on the pages of history.

The Carrying Power of the Atlantic Cable.—A correspondent of one of the London papers, writing on board the *Great Eastern*, gives the statement that the power of transmission through the cable will not exceed four words per minute. Even at this rate, the company, should the line be found at all workable—will be able, at $5 a word, to realize a gross income of $10,000,000 a year. All the leading London journals have representatives on board the *Great Eastern*, so that the recent order of the directors excluding the press, and promising an official report of their own, was aimed at the New-York press. In spite of this, the directors will find that the New-York journals will pay more for the transmission of news over their line—if it ever gets agoing—in one week than the whole press of Europe (England included) will pay in a month. The cable concern is now in the hands of snobs. It will either be popularized by a new management in three months, or it will come to ruin.

The Navy Department and the New Double-ender "Algonquin."

We publish elsewhere a letter from E. N. Dickerson, Esq., concerning the "double-ender" *Algonquin*, which has just been completed, under his direction, by P. S. Forbes, Esq., in pursuance of a contract with the Navy Department. It seems that, by the contract, the *Algonquin* was to prove, in her performance, equal in power and economy of fuel to any of the other double-enders constructed by the department, the machinery of which is, in some respects, of a different kind.

Mr. Dickerson asserts that the *Algonquin* is in every respect greatly superior to any of the other vessels specified, and he demands a trial, with any of them the department may select, to determine the fact. He is, however, under the impression that the department refuses to permit any such trial to be made, and insists on a performance which shall equal the *record* of a performance of one of these vessels last year. It is upon this assumption that Mr. Dickerson's letter is based. He asserts that Mr. Isherwood, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy Department, is determined to reject the *Algonquin*, whatever may be her merits, and that he resorts to this mode of trying her qualities in order to insure her condemnation.

We cannot help thinking that Mr. Dickerson, with something of his usual impetuosity, has exaggerated the dangers to which his vessel is exposed. It does not seem to us at all likely that the Navy Department will resort to any such mode of testing the merits of the *Algonquin*. There is but just one way of determining whether her performance is equal, in the respects specified, to those of any of the other vessels, and that is by *trying them side by side*. In such a trial there can be no mistake; and it is the only kind of trial which would satisfy anybody. We do not doubt, therefore, that the Navy Department will resort to this method. Neither the Secretary nor any of his subordinates can have any creditable motive for wishing any other than a fair test and an honest result. And we are bound, therefore, to assume that they will do nothing to avoid either. We trust that Mr. Dickerson will find his apprehensions to be without foundation.

The Crops Laden With Blessing.

The Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, reports that the whole breadth of the North will be favored this year with excellent crops. While our thoughts have been occupied with the great events which have attended and followed the closing up of the rebellion, we have paid little heed to the alternations of vivifying sunshine and refreshing rain; and yet these hardly noted movements of nature were fraught with the most tremendous influences upon the same great concern for which battles were fought and amnesties granted—the restoration of the broad republic.

Were this year of grace, 1865, to fall as short as many years have done in the supply of the great necessities of life, it would be hardly possible to estimate the difficulty that would be added to the regaining of a sound national condition. The close of the war must, at best, bring with it peculiar trials. It suddenly returns to civil life, North and South, at least three-quarters of a million of able-bodied men, and great numbers of them will have to wait long before finding new employment. A vast amount of manufacturing, and other industry, which has been supplying the material of war must be suspended, and cannot readily take a new direction. Labor, after such a protracted war, cannot adjust itself to the new conditions of peace without much delay, confusion and injury. Then, again, there is the necessity of providing for the wants of the regions desolated by the war. The last year of the struggle inflicted more injury upon the agriculture of the South than all that preceded. It gave the slaves the expectation of speedy freedom, and so relaxed their discipline that less planting was done than ever before. Sherman's great march, and the numerous raids in all directions, made in conjunction with it, stripped immense tracts of all subsistence for man or beast. All the food deficiencies thus occasioned in the South must be supplied by Northern fields. Finally, there are the evils of an increased currency, of a great balance of trade against us, and of heavy taxation to meet the demands of the enormous debt entailed by the war. The currency, now largely inflated, must be contracted to a specie basis. The process must soon commence. Whether it shall be pushed on to its consummation slowly or rapidly, may, perhaps, be a question; but at best it must involve a great unsettling of values and disturbance of business. The balance of trade against us, during the last fiscal year, was eighty-one millions, and the year before the last one hundred and five millions. This, of course, has proceeded mainly from the vast falling off of the great Southern staples; but these cannot soon be renewed, in the disorganization of the labor system of the South. The taxation for the national debt we are now beginning, for the first time, to feel in its full force. The tax law has taken a wider range, and the assessments have been made with far greater completeness and precision than ever. A people troubled for the means of subsistence, would find it almost impossible to meet such severe public claims.

The uncommonly bounteous harvests of 1860 and 1861 were hailed as an immense advantage to the country, in entering upon its gigantic work. They unquestionably did much to encourage and strengthen. It is by no means certain that the fact that England, in the latter year, was largely dependent upon the United States for its breadstuffs, and that we had a heavy surplus to spare, was not the consideration that turned the scale in our favor when the British ministry deliberated whether to recognize the independence of the Confederacy. Such a recognition, they full well knew, would create a great risk of war, and war at that time would have been literally taking bread from the mouth of every poor man in England. The harvests of 1862 and 1863 were decidedly good; that of 1864 less so, but yet by no means scant; and now in 1865 we have another most plentiful return. No continuous period of six years, in our belief, can be found in our previous history in which there has not been at least one or two years of a general failure of the crops, and a scarcity of food in consequence. Certainly there has been no period during which the average yield of the crops has come up to any such high mark. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the same benignant Providence which so signally attended our arms, also tempered the seasons all through for our advantage.

We shall have a surplus this year not only to increase our exports and diminish our foreign indebtedness, but to relieve the South from the terrible privations brought upon it by the war. Our ability to supply the wants of the South will greatly promote the speedy renewal of the commercial intercourse and all the old ties of the two sections. It will greatly conduce to that broad generous spirit on both sides which is necessary to a happy and effectual reconstruction. This bounty of heaven is signally propitious in all respects. It puts us on the best vantage-ground possible for overcoming all our difficulties. It ought to inspire us with new courage, as well as heartfelt gratitude. Having received such blessing, we ought to take all the greater care to make ourselves worthy of it; and should see well to it that the cause which has been thus divinely favored should be kept clear of reproach.

Midday Robberies.—We publish to-day an account of a series of outrages committed in open day in the City of Hudson. The City of Hudson is but a few miles this side the capital of the State. It is itself a place of such considerable size and importance that we should suppose it has an organized police force. It is on the great northern highway—one of the principal thoroughfares for half a continent—where twenty or thirty trains a day make more or less of a halt in passing. It was this place that on Monday, as the telegram has it, "was visited by a gang of roughs." "The scoundrels spread all over the city, knocking down citizens to their hearts' content," amusing themselves by firing loaded guns and revolvers at people's heads, seizing whatever moveable property suited them in liquor stores and elsewhere, beating one poor remonstrating police officer (seventy years of age) into a jelly, and maiming and wounding citizens generally.

This burglar gang is facetiously spoken of as "roughs" and "roughdom" is represented by the lively reporter as having "held a perfect carnival." The story winds up with the report that "only six arrests were made." Probably the citizens of Hudson are as brave as any other community throughout this republic. But it surely does seem strange that a volunteer band of young men was not found organized on the instant—in default of any police force—to bring the burglars to account. The summary shooting of a score or two of the ruffians would have settled the business properly, effectively and without unnecessary delay. It is altogether atrocious that a city of the moderate size of Albany should be able to send out in one excursion a sufficient number of thieves and cut-throats to overawe the entire population of a neighboring town of ten thousand inhabitants. This midday burglary game will be tried elsewhere. "Six arrests" will hardly deter other gangs, even of the most cowardly thieves, from organizing other raids. Forewarned, forearmed. Look out for such excursions as that from Albany to Hudson, and be prepared to execute summary justice, as the occasion may call for it.

Extortion—A Meat Fast From Aug. 5.—If any answer were needed to the apologist for high prices, it will be found in the letter we printed yesterday about milk. Two and a half cents a quart to the farmer and ten cents a quart paid by the consumer is the state of things disclosed by that letter. We have abundance of information to the same effect. Last July the milkmen "had a meeting"—that is the whole story. The "natural law of supply and demand," which some persons so glibly prate about, was interfered with then, as it is now. The action of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets citizens was the right step, and measurably succeeded. We assure our readers that if the example is followed in other directions, it will be equally successful.

A friend informed us that, dining with a resident of Rochester a few days since, he had the curiosity to ask how much a fine sirloin ("porter-house") piece of beef cost. Eighteen cents a pound was the reply. In giving this information, our visitor asked why the other papers do not join us in advocating total absence from meat. We reply, some of them do. We wish that all would. A further suggestion was, that a day be fixed at which a meat fast might commence in the homes of those who wish well to their humbler fellow-citizens. To that we would answer: Let all our readers advise all their friends not to buy meat for *two weeks, commencing and including Saturday, the 5th of August*. The date will be pretty widely known by the time it arrives; and we doubt not that those papers who wish the majority of their readers well will spread the idea. We will, at all events, do our best.

The Blockade-Running Interest in the British Elections.—The great Liverpool suburb of Birkenhead has shown its anti-American proclivities by returning the notorious ram-builder Laird by a vastly increased majority over the liberal candidate. Laird probably purchases his seat. But the fact need not be forgotten on this side of the Atlantic, that a constituency, the most dependent upon the American trade of any in England, sends to the British House of Commons as its representative, a characterless speculator in the national troubles of the American people. We do not know that Laird, the ram-builder, can do the world much good or much evil, sitting in Lord Derby's livery in the British Parliament. But when we think, with satisfaction, of the return of such representatives of British Liberalism as John Stuart Mill, to the House of Commons, we may as well emphasize the contrast presented by the return of this Birkenhead fellow "of the baser sort."

The Atlantic Cable and the Carrying Ship.—Mr. W. H. Russell's account of the condition of the *Great Eastern*, with her full freight and supply of coals on board, is not flattering. The entire load is full twenty-five thousand tons, and with that she is alarmingly deep in the water, besides presenting the appearance of sagging amidships. We do not know that these symptoms are mitigated by the repeated delays in starting. By the *Scotia*, yesterday, whose news comes down to the 16th inst., we have no assurance that, up to that date, the *Great Eastern* had even left the Nore. Before she could make Valentia Bay, and get the cable spliced, we fear the end of the month will be found rapidly approaching. And in spite of the opinion of those who do the special touting for the enterprise, we incline to the opinion that August is not the best month for a North Atlantic voyage, in which there shall be a general absence of anything approaching to a storm. With her present enormous load, the *Great Eastern* would probably be found as hard to manage as she has been on other occasions. These facts may as well be borne in mind by those who are sanguine of the immediate success of the work.

The Producing Class.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with some interest your attacks on the high prices of meat, butter and milk in favor of your city readers. But in so doing, are you not opposing or operating against another class—the producer?

The truth is, these articles cannot be furnished at such prices as ruled four years ago, while everything connected with their growth and manufacture have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. If any of your consumers think they can make butter for 20 cents per pound, let them try it.

Now, we in the country, do not fear this discussion, in fact we rather like it, for since you commenced it butter has advanced from three to five cents, and milk in like proportion. So you may recommend to our city friends to combine and "eat no meat while the world stands," take their coffee without cream, and their bread with butter on neither side. FARMER.

[We do not expect that ordinary marketing prices should be so low as they were before the war. But they are now from fifty to seventy-five per cent. higher than they ought to be. The producer gets his full share of the advance—the forestaller gets more.—Ed. Times.]

Hackney Coaches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell of what practical use the Hackney Coach Ordinance published in the Times this morning is to a traveler who wants his trunk taken to or from the boats or depots?

No rate whatever is named for baggage, and while the charge may be according to law for one or two passengers, what is to prevent the charge of one or two dollars in addition for baggage? A TRAVELER.

[We believe the hackmen charge any price they please, not only for baggage, but for passengers. The law is a mere farce.—Ed. Times.]

Whose Ox is Gored Now?—An Eastern Democratic paper is exceedingly wrathy, because in some telegram sent over the wires by the Associated Press agents, a mark of interrogation was put after the word patriotism. Instead of the manifest fact that the copyist merely wished to call attention to the accuracy or propriety of the word, the editor assumes that the crooked little mark was a slur upon a Democrat, and reads the telegraph agents a solemn lesson about their duties. The sensitiveness of the editor is natural enough; he knows right well how, but a few years ago, it was the rule rather than the exception to give a partisan bias to news dispatches; but then the bias was almost invariably in favor of the Democratic party. The matter became so bare-faced that it was necessary to check it by stringent rules. We do not remember that our now sensitive editor grumbled at all in those days.

"Wisdom Crieth Aloud in the Streets and No Man Regardeth Her."—We are informed by the agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool, that the oracular organ of the British Cabinet—the London *Owl*—has suspended publication until further notice. What's the matter wi' the birdie?

Prepared Newspaper Wrappers.—The public will be glad to learn that stamped newspaper wrappers are again on sale at all the Post-offices, and can be had at much less cost than formerly. Those wishing to send papers, catalogues, circulars, &c., to their friends can now no so in these convenient wrappers.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 24.

Arrived steamer *Yazoo* from New-York.

The navy steamer *Kennebec* has arrived from Pensacola, Fla. She brings no news, but reports the place was very healthy when she left on the 19th inst.

The steamer *Thetis*, from Texas, reports that off Cape Fear she passed the bark *Juliette E. Clark* and a large fleet of vessels, names not ascertained, bound North.

The ship *Herman*, of Bremen, and a Bremen ship, name unknown, loaded with tobacco at City Point, from Richmond, said to be on French account, and went to sea last night.

Surgeon McClellan, who, for the last three years, has been in charge of the Hampton Hospitals, left for Philadelphia last evening, being assigned to duty at that place. On the eve of his departure his legion of friends waited upon him and presented him with a most valuable sword. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion, to which Surgeon McClellan eloquently and feelingly responded. The surgeon has been breveted to the rank of Main. Surgeon Frants, also of the United States Army, supersedes him in the charge of the Hampton Hospitals.

Speech of Gen. Sherman at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Wednesday, July 26.

Gen. Sherman's banquet last night was a grand affair, given by officers and ex-officers of the army, at a cost of $2,000.

Gen. Sherman, responding to a toast, made a lengthy and argumentative speech, in which he said his ancestors, being in the seafaring line, contributed largely to the importation of African slaves; and he felt it his duty, as far as possible, to atone for the sins of his ancestors. He considered the slaves free by the action of the Secessionists. It was the duty of the government to protect and educate them. They might be colonized in Florida, and admitted to representation in Congress. He opposed negro suffrage and indiscriminate intercourse with whites; his observations in Mexico and South America led to this conclusion. He believed that the whites must have the governing power, and that Omnipotence inaugurated the rebellion to break down the legal hedge which had protected slavery from the just indignation of the civilized world. He thought plenty of the Southern States would vote to ratify the constitutional amendments. As to the subject of military power, he did not feel that there was any usurpation; it was the natural law of self-preservation; but when the necessity was past, he hoped the civil law would resume its sway.

Lafayette College Commencement.

Easton, Penn., Wednesday, July 26.

The commencement exercises of Lafayette College took place to-day. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. McClear, of Wilkesbarre. The corner-stone of Jencks Chemical Hall was laid yesterday. Prof. W. H. Green, D. D., of the class of 1840, delivered the address. The trustees elected Rev. J. W. Scott, D. D., President of the Washington College, Pa., to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Gov. Pollock presided at the Alumni dinner to-day at the Masonic Hall.

From Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 26.

A severe thunder-storm yesterday did considerable damage to property in this neighborhood.

The prize fight for $1,000 a side between Clark and Keating, which was to have come off, has been indefinitely postponed by the arrest of Keating, who is held to bail to keep the peace in the sum of $10,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 26.

ADMISSIBILITY OF NEGRO TESTIMONY—AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT CASE.

Reports come in from Maryland and Virginia which show that in the proceedings and trials before the civil courts, colored persons are excluded from participation in causes before these tribunals except as suitors; that they are not permitted to testify as white citizens are in their own behalf, nor in behalf of a party to the suit. A case tried at Alexandria a few days ago fully presented the question of admissibility of the testimony of a colored person. During the trial it was shown that a white man, who is the keeper of a disreputable establishment in the city, sued a well-known and respectable colored man for the recovery of money paid the latter for a horse, which plaintiff alleged was taken from him by a detective as being government property. The colored man was notified to appear at the magistrates' office for trial. He had several witnesses to prove that the plantiff had stated that the horse died shortly after he purchased it; also, that it was well understood at the time of sale that the defendant did not guarantee his title to the horse. The colored man consulted an able lawyer, who told him it was useless to attempt a defence, as all the witnesses were colored, and their testimony would not be received. On the advice of the Superintendent of Freedmen, etc., the defendant did not attend the trial, and the former presented himself at Court, answered for the defence, represented that he was stationed in the city in charge of freedmen's affairs by proper authority, under an act of Congress and read the following officially to the Court.

War Department, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, May 30, 1865.
[extract.]

Circular No. 5.—VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negroes' right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees, and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the Assistant Commissioner will adjudicate either themselves or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Major-General,
Commissioner.
Approved June 2, 1865.
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

He then in behalf of the defendant moved a discontinuance of the trial, on the ground that under the provisions of the above order the local court had no jurisdiction in the case. The Court would not admit the point, and ordered the trial to proceed. The officer then stated that the chief of his bureau in the War Department, under whom he acted, did not acknowledge the right of the Court to try the case, and that therefore the defendant would not answer the summons of the court. Proceeding with the trial, the statement of the plaintiff was the only testimony taken, and on that, in default of the appearance of defendant, judgment was given against the latter to the full amount alleged, with cost, and an execution issued for the seizure of the property of the colored man to cover the amount. The civil officer having this in charge was promptly notified by the Superintendent of Freedmen that a military guard would be called for to prevent the execution of the judgment, and the case was reported to Maj.-Gen. Howard. Gen. Howard addressed a note to the Mayor of Alexandria, intended to be presented to the Justice of the Peace, in which occurs this passage:

"It is plain to see that the old slave law of Virginia should have no force after slavery has been abolished, and that simple justice and equity require the reception of testimony from freedmen; but as the courts of Alexandria have decided differently, and the matter of jurisdiction is somewhat in conflict between local and United States authorities, and since I have a strong desire not to appeal to force, I have to earnestly request that you transfer cases arising between colored and white persons, and between colored persons themselves, to the jurisdiction of the Provost Courts, or the courts established in accordance with paragraph 7 of circular No. 5, a certified copy of which I herewith inclose.

The Mayor of Alexandria refused to receive this letter, and on its return, Gen. Howard referred the matter to Gen. Augur, Commandant of the Department of Washington. In this letter of reference Gen. Howard says;

"Mayor Ware treats my communication with marked disrespect, and declines to recognize me, though acting under direct order of the President, as having anything to do with securing justice to freedmen according to the law. He refuses even to give me an answer in writing. I understand that the Justices in the Alexandria local courts agree with the Mayor in this singular procedure. I recommend that this matter may be again brought before the Mayor and justices of Alexandria through your intervention. As these courts confessedly cannot adjudicate matters between freedmen and other people, please see if some adjustment cannot be had without resorting to force.

Gen. Augur referred the matter to Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wells, commandant of Alexandria, who by a conciliatory course, has effected an arrangement whereby all cases that may hereafter arise, and until further orders, between colored and white people, and in all cases where colored people shall be summoned as witnesses, are to be tried before Provost courts, under the seventh paragraph of Circular No. five, above referred to. A similar arrangement will, it is believed, be made with the Maryland local courts.

HONORS FOR BRAVERY.

The following occurs in a general order issued by the Navy Department: The following-named persons having had medals of honor awarded to them for distinguished services in battle, and having again performed acts which, if they had not received that distinction, would have entitled them to it, are hereby authorized, agreeably to article 19 of the navy regulations, to wear a bar attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended, viz.:

John Cooper, Quartermaster of Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher's staff, during the terrific fire at Mobile on the 26th of April, 1865, at the risk of being blown to pieces by exploding shells, he advanced through the burning locality, rescued a wounded man from certain death, and bore him on his back to a place of safety. Patrick Mullen, boatswain's-mate of the United States steamer *Don*. While the boats of this vessel were engaged May 1, 1865, in picking up the crew of picket-launch No. 6 which had swamped, an officer was seen in the water who was no longer able to keep up, and was at the time below the surface. Patrick Mullen jumped overboard and brought the officer safely to the boat, thereby rescuing him from drowning. The first-named was awarded a medal for gallantry on the *Brooklyn* in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864; the other for gallantry on an expedition up Mattox Creek, Va., March 17, 1865.

The bars herein referred to will be forwarded to those on whom the distinctive honor has been conferred, on application through their respective commanding officers to the department.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Your Richmond correspondent sends the following dispatch:

Richmond, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Peirpoint, charter elections came off to-day, and were conducted in perfect order. The interest of the community principally centred on the Sheriffalty, and the successor of Joseph Mayo, Esq. To the former J. W. Wright, Ex-Deputy Sheriff, was elected over three competitors by a plurality of one hundred and eighty-four votes, defeating H. Kellyson, who has held the office for several successive terms.

N. A. Sturdivant was elected Mayor over Wm. Taylor by 614 majority. Mr. Taylor is an old and respected merchant. Mr. Sturdivant is a young lawyer of good standing and acknowledged ability. Both of these newly-elected officials entered the rebel army after the passage of the Conscription Act, and continued to serve therein until the surrender of Gen. Lee.

Judge W. H. Lyons was reëlected to the bench of the Hustings Court without opposition.

Robert Howard was reëlected Clerk of the Hustings Court by 336 majority over G. L. Christian, a gentleman who had lost a limb in the rebel service. Marmaduke Johnson, ex-rebel officer, was elected Attorney for Circuit Court over L. Tasewell, by 896 majority.

The aggregate vote polled is about five hundred less than in April 1861, just prior to the so-called ordinance of secession.

MEXICO—SLAVERY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Semi-official news has been received from Mexico, in a letter from Gen. Arteaga, the commander of the National Central, dated at Tacambaro, State of Michoacan, on the 13th ult., that two cavalry regiments of the Imperial army have joined him, and he is daily called upon by Mexican officers, who come from the points occupied by the French and tender him their services. He says the statement that the Belgian prisoners captured at Tacambaro on the 11th of April, and who left there under parole when Arteaga evacuated the place, broke their oath by joining the first French force, is fully confirmed. That Maximilian has made a contract with a foreign speculator for the introduction in Mexico of several thousands of negroes who are to be kept in slavery;

at they will be obliged to work during ten years fo the benefit of their masters, and made to renounce the right of complaint before the magistrates in case they may be ill-treated or abused. Their temporary bondage can be renewed, and they can be transferred by sale without consulting them.

PUNISHED FOR DISLOYALTY.

JAS. SIMMONS, seaman, was tried May 2, 1865, found guilty of using seditious language and evincing disloyalty, in that he expressed satisfaction, both in words and conduct, when the assassination of President LINCOLN was announced in his hearing, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in such prison or place of confinement as the Secretary of the Navy may designate; to forfeit all pay now due or which may hereafter become due him during his term of enlistment; to be dishonorably discharged from the navy, and never again be enlisted or permitted to serve under the Government of the United States. Sentence approved.

OPINION ON MILITARY TRIALS.

A paragraph appears in the papers stating that Attorney-General SPEED is preparing an opinion to sustain the jurisdiction of the Military Commission in the late trial of the assassins. It will be recollected that before the trial was ordered, Mr. SPEED gave a verbal and brief opinion in Cabinet session, to the effect that the assassins could be legally tried by a military commission, &c. The opinion now in course of preparation is merely an amplification of the points briefly stated orally in the Cabinet meeting.

TOBACCO TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that manufactured tobacco, upon which a duty has been paid according to law, may be cut into smoking tobacco or fine-cut chewing tobacco, if done in the presence or under the supervision of an inspector, without becoming liable to an additional duty. The tobacco must be weighed, and no addition to or subtraction from the same before so cut.

NEW RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having obtained a charter for a road from this city to Point of Rocks, has employed a competent force of engineers and set them at work making the actual survey, and before the season closes the construction of the road will have been well advanced. The route will be from Point of Rocks, passing between Sugar-loaf Mountain and the Potomac, thence south of the base of Par's Ridge to a point east of Rockville and down the valley of the Sligo to the District line.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

Another large batch of petitions for pardon was presented to the President to-day, among them the applications of DICK TAYLOR and Gen. RODDY, who appeared in person to urge their several petitions.

FREEDMEN IN ARKANSAS.

A lengthy report is received at the Freedman's Bureau, from their Special Inspector of the Mississippi Valley, in which the condition of the freedmen in Arkansas is set forth. The noticeable feature is that the land holders complain of excess of charges for labor made by the freedmen.

OHIO SENATOR.

Senator SHERMAN and Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, are in the city. Both feel confident of success in the contest for United States Senator. Gen. SCHENCK returns to Ohio to-morrow to take the stump in behalf of Gen. Cox, the Union nominee for Governor of that State.

ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The President has appointed J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Esq., Assistant Attorney-General, to be Acting Attorney-General of the United States, during the absence of Attorney-General SPEED, who has gone West.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26.

THE COMMERCIAL TREAT WITH HAYTI.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and for the extradition of fugitive criminals, between the United States and the republic of Hayti, is officially proclaimed by the President. It was concluded and signed in November last.

The treaty, among other things, declares there shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and friendship between the two countries, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, sojourn, settle and reside in all parts of the territories of the other, engage in business, hire and occupy warehouses.

While they conform to the laws and regulations in force they shall be at liberty to manage their own business, subject to the jurisdiction of either party respectively, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their vessels.

The citizens of the contracting parties are to have free access to the tribunals of justice.

The two countries recognize as permanent and immutable the principal that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals on board of all enemies vessels is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of this treaty, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit: Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, the counterfeiting of money, the utterance of forged paper, arson, robbery and embezzlement by public officers or by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

The treaty contains important provisions, of the most liberal and friendly character, for the benefit of commerce between the two countries.

HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

FREDERICK CLINSON, who was arrested a few days ago for appearing on the streets in a Brigadier-General's uniform, having on his person what are charged to be forged papers, and also four checks charged to be forgeries, and who was committed to the Old Capitol, petitioned Judge WYLIE, to-day, through his counsel, for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Col. N. D. COLLEY, the officer in charge, commanding him to produce the body of the petitioner on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. The petition represents that he is a good and loyal citizen, that he is wrongfully and illegally restrained of his liberty, and that he is not in the military or naval service of the United States. Judge WYLIE declined to issue the writ on the ground that a military offence is among those charged, but he remarked that if the military authorities would dismiss that portion of the charge he would issue the writ as regards the other charges.

MORE DELEGATIONS.

Three or four delegations to-day had seperate interviews with the President concerning the Maryland appointments. They occupied so much time that many others, who were waiting in the ante-rooms and passages, were prevented from gaining admittance to the audience chamber.

NEW REVENUE CUTTER.

The new revenue steamer *Lincoln* made a trial trip own the Potomac this morning. There was a large party on board, including Secretary McCULLOUGH and the chiefs of bureaus of the Treasury Department.

DIGNITARIES ENJOYING RECREATION.

Secretary SEWARD and family left Washington today for an extended excursion, perhaps as far as Cape May.

The President and his family also started down the river, intending to return to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Alexander Murdock, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania; William F. Lockwood, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States iu the Territory of Nebraska; W. S. Craft, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C.; William T. Leitch, Surveyor of Customs at Charleston, S. C.; J. F. Walder, Appraiser of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C.; Edgar M. Lazarus, Appraiser of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C.; John B. D. Coggesshell, District Attorney of Wisconsin; Charles R. Dorsey, Register of Land Office at Brownsville, Nebraska Territory; J. R. Watson, Indian Agent of Washington Territory; Adolph Rosenthal, Consul at the Principality of Reusse. Also, the following postmasters for California: Simeon Cutter, at San Jose; Charles B. Burton, at Stockton; Curtis H. Pyle, at Yreka; and Frank G. Guild, at Nevada.

LAND OFFICE.

The general land office has just prepared and will soon issue an important circular containing detailed information for the benefit of our people and emigrants, as to the mode of obtaining public land whether by purchase or location, or under the preëmption or homestead laws. The circular is accompanied by a list of all the district land offices in the United States, and the place where each is situated.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following-named Postmasters: R. G. Greene, of Petersburgh, Va.; John C. Tainey, Columbia, S. C.; Foster Blodget, Augusta, Ga.; Francis Finch, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; William Post, reappointed at Yonkers.

RIOT AT HUDSON, N. Y.

Albany Roughs Traveling on Their Muscle—The City of Hudson at Their Mercy—The Citizens Afraid to Let "Daylight" Through Them.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26.

This city was visited yesterday by a gang of roughs and thieves, who accompanied the excursion of the Emmet Guard, from Albany.

The scoundrels spread all over the city, robbing and knocking down the citizens to their hearts' content. For a long time they kept this up, for there was no one to make them afraid.

When starting to return to the boat they commenced a series of the most brutal and devilish outrages, and still they were allowed to have their way.

They amused themselves by firing stones, revolvers and guns at the people, varying this order of things occasionally by striking them with clubs, fists and maltreating them in various other ways. Leaden balls flew like hailstones. "Roughdom" held, in fact, a perfect carnival.

A young man named RACE, of Hudson, was shot in the leg.

A boy named BERRY had his arm broken.

Another boy was badly beaten over the head with a club.

Officer SALSPAUGH, aged seventy years, was pounded almost into a jelly.

Many other persons were badly beaten and injured.

The saloons and drinking places in the city were completely cleaned out, and their occupants abused in the most shameful manner.

Over three thousand people accompanied the excursion, over one hundred of whom were the very worst species of "roughs."

Many persons were robbed of their watches, money and other valuables.

Prospect Hill was covered with men, women and children, who had been driven from their homes and compelled to fly by the roughs for their lives.

Only six arrests were made, and these were let off to-day with a light fine.

The whole affair was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon a law and order loving community. How long such dastardly outrages are to be tolerated with patience, remains to be seen.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT LOAN.

The Last of the Seven-Thirties Taken—Eight Hundred and Thirty Millions in All—Jay Cooke Negotiates Seven Hundred Millions.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 26.

The seven-thirty loan has been closed by the subscriptions received to-day. Of the total sales of the three series of $830,000,000, seven hundred millions have been taken through the subscription agency. The notes will be forwarded from the department as rapidly as possible. The delivery of bonds of small denominations has been retarded by the recent heavy demand from paid-off troops, but the large sizes will be issued as promptly as usual.

New-York Teachers' Convention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26.

The New-York State Teachers' Convention assembled in this city on Tuesday. It is a large and enthusiastic assembly, over four hundred teachers being present, including delegations from Pennsylvania and Maryland. Among the distinguished gentlemen present are Hon. Charles R. Coburn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania; Hon. L. Van Brokkelen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Maryland; Prof. J. P. Wickershall, Hon. V. M. Rice, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New-York; Prof. Sanders, Dr. Thompson, J. N. Bulkkley, Dr. T. S. Lambert, and other distinguished gentlemen. The convention assembled at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Prof. Edward North of Hamilton College; Edward Danforth, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Troy, N. Y., Secretary, and James Crinkshank, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary.

An eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Rev. THOMAS P. BERKER, of Elmira; after which a series of appropriate resolutions were offered. Various subjects relating to education were discussed during the day, and in the evening an address on the higher education of young ladies was delivered by Rev. Dr. COWLES, of the Elmira Female College.

On Wednesday the convention assembled at 9 A. M. Teachers and delegates from other States were invited to take seats in the convention and participate in the discussions. Nominations were made for directors of the New York Teachers for the ensuing year, and various committees were announced.

A report was then read on behalf of the Committee on Teachers' Institutes, and the best method of conducting them, by D. G. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca. The following resolutions were appended to the report:

Resolved, That the institute should be organized as a model school, and its exercises should be generally conducted by at least two earnest practical teachers, whose services should, if possible, be continued through the entire two weeks.

Resolved, That the regular exercises of the institute should be professional, and that merely scientific and literary lectures in the evening should, for the most part, be excluded.

Resolved, That the instruction should be given by lectures arranged in the order recommended by the paper preceding these resolutions, and that the pupils should be required to make written abstracts of such lectures.

Resolved, That the institute should be divided into a convenient number of sections, as above recommended, for the more thorough training of its members in methods of teaching.

Resolved, That the commission should demand of the applicants for certificates such a degree of professional knowledge as could be acquired by a diligent use of the advantages of the institute, and should reject such as fail to meet this demand.

The report was accepted, and, after discussion, the resolutions were successively adopted.

Dr. CRMIKSHANK reported the following resolution, which was approved and adopted:

Resolved, That the expenditures of the last nine years has fully vindicated the wisdom of the Legislature in establishing the office of School Commissioner; that the duties of the office are so highly onerous, difficult and responsible that they require the highest order ot talent imbued with great practical wisdom, energy and perseverance; and that the abilities and qualifications requisite to the successful performance of the services required are justly entitled to a much higher compensation than they now receive.

The subject of female education was called up, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. GALLUP, of Oneida, and was adopted:

Resolved, That the social and domestic relations of life, our educational institutions, and the Church of Christ all unite in a demadd for a more thorough and extensive education of woman than she has hitherto received.

The convention reassembled at 7:30 this evening. Miss H. L. D. POTTER, of Saratoga Springs, won all hearts by her recitation of "Sheridan's Ride" and other poems, and was greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Convention is a decided success. It is the largest assemblage of teachers and friends of education that has ever been held in this State. All parties express great satisfaction at the manner which the Convention is being conducted and beneficial results to education are to be expecied.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held in this city to-day, the following persons were elected directors: Messrs. Hiram Sibley, George H. Mumford, Henry A. Selden, O. H. Palmer, Isaac Butts, D. A. Watson, Samuel Welder, N. Delano, of Rochester; J. Wade and Anson Stager, of Cleveland, Ohio; Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y.; John Butterfield, of Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Shillingford, of Philadelphia; R. S. Burrows, of Albion, and P. McD. Collins, of San Francisco. The board was subsequently organized by the election of the following officers: J. H. WADE, President; G. H. MUMFORD, Vice-President; O. H. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Counterfeit.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 26.

Well-executed counterfeit $10 bills on the Thompson Bank, of Thompson, Conn., are in circulation.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW DOUBLE-ENDER ALGONQUIN.

Letter from E. N. Dickerson to the Navy Department.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The facts contained in the accompanying letter are such as to justify me in asking the cooperation of the public press in the effort I am making to expose, by an infallible demonstration, the true condition of our naval engines. The letter states all the material facts, and needs no preface:

Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The engine of the double-ender *Algonquin* is now ready for service; and the circumstances under which it was built, and the facts that have occurred since it was finished, would seem to require that some special attention should be paid to the trial which, by the contract, must be made of its qualities.

As you remember, I endeavored to convince the Navy Department, in 1862, that the new style of machinery which was adopted for the new navy, was defective in every particular, viz.: in the boiler, the engine, and the condenser; but I was unable to command enough attention to receive a reply to my letters.

Afterward, Mr. FORBES, for whom I had made some engines which had proved themselves the best in the world, actuated by a desire to give the government the benefit of those plans which he had found so serviceable in his own great business, and by the use of which he had been enabled to drive the English steamers out of Chinese waters, proposed to you, with my approval, that I should be permitted to alter the plans of the engine of one of the numerous "double-enders" then building, so as to make it similar to his engines in certain particulars, supposing that the same good results would follow as in his own case; it being understood that I was to receive no compensation for my services. You objected to this plan, but proposed to Mr. FORBES that you would give him a contract for an entire engine at the current rate ($82,000), which he at once accepted, without knowing or inquiring how much money was to be lost on the contract. When the papers came to be executed you imposed extraordinary terms on Mr. FORBES—first, by withholding one-third of the money till after final trial, whereas all other contracts only withheld one-fifth; and secondly, by requiring a stipulation "that if, on the completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed or in the cost *pro rata* of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described, (*i. e.*, of the other double-enders,) Mr. FORBES will remove it, and replace it at his own cost with the machinery similar to the others." By this cause you reserved the power to appoint any person you chose to decide the question, and bound Mr. FORBES to abide the decision, however unjust it might be; but Mr. FORBES consented, assuring me of his entire confidence that no injustice would be done him by you.

Immediately after this contract was signed, and before the plans of the engine were matured, Mr. ISHERWOOD assured different persons, who reported it to me, that he "meant to put the engine of the *Algonquin* into the scrap-heap;" and that declaration he has made constantly from time to time ever since. I reported this fact to Mr. FORBES; but he still expressed his faith that you would insure him a fair trial, notwithstanding the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

When the engine was completed, the department ordered it to be run at the dock for ninety-six hours, instead of the trial at sea required by the contract—a change assented to by Mr. FORBES, and proper to be made, because all the other vessels of this class had been so tried. On her trial of ninety-six hours at the dock, the *Algonquin* exhibited her great superiority over the other double-enders in every particular; as a comparison of her log with the logs of the others will show. I have before me the log of the *Pautuxet*, which was built by the same builders, and tried at the same dock as the *Algonquin*, and which was considered by the department as good as any of her class—your engineer having reported that "there was no room for improvement." I refer you to it as a standard of comparison in the following particulars:

1. The boilers of the *Algonquin* worked over no water. Those of the *Pautuxet* worked over so much that the salt water donkey-pump had to be run to resupply them frequently more minutes in one hour than the *Algonquin* required in ninety-six hours—the *Algonquin* only using the salt feed less than thirty minutes in the whole trial, and that only to supply losses by three accidental steam leaks, since closed.

2. The engine of the *Algonquin* performed the whole trial without heating any part of it, and ran so still that no man standing in the engine-room could hear it move, as your engineer on duty can verify. The *Pautuxet* heated up all the journals, and had to stop frequently to key-up and cool off; and, as with all the others of her class, she "thumped" and pounded so as to jar the whole boat.

3. The surface condenser of the *Algonquin* supplied the boilers with fresh water without any material loss, so that the saturation of the water was only increased from one-eighth to fifteen-sixteenths in ninety-six hours—and this was done by the leakages before-mentioned, and not by any fault of the condenser; whereas the *Pautuxet's* boilers were salted just as if a jet condenser had been used, as is the fact with all the other "double-enders" using SEWELL'S condensers, many of which, as you know, have returned from sea with hundreds of their tubes filled with scale and burned out.

The feed water, too, in the *Algonquin* was returned from condensers to the boilers at one hundred and forty-one degrees of heat, whereas on the *Pautuxet* it was as low as seventy-four degrees, and averaged less than one hundred degrees.

4. The *Algonquin* turned her wheels sixteen hundred revolutions more than the *Pautuxet* in the same time, and her wheels have wider buckets than the *Pautuxet* and require more power to turn them.

5. The *Algonquin* used only nine hundred and sixty pounds of coal an hour, making more turns; whereas the *Pautuxet* used fifteen hundred pounds an hour, making less turns. The firemen of the *Pautuxet* were experienced men, selected for their skill by Mr. CHASSAING, and the coal was good. The men who fired the *Algonquin* were not practiced firemen at all, one excepted, and the coal was very dirty and bad, as your engineers reported on the log. So little fire was needed that the dampers were most of the time closed, and some of the fires more than once died out entirely and had to be rekindled from the other furnaces. Still these remarkable differences occurred in the result.

By the terms of the contract a final payment of one-sixth of the price, less 33⅓ per cent., was due when the work was completed and the bill certified by the superintending engineer. Accordingly, after the trial, the superintending engineer certified the usual bill, and it was duly indorsed by Mr. WOOD and the Admiral in New-York for payment. When presented to Mr. ISHERWOOD he refused to pass it, and the contractor is kept out of his money in plain violation of the agreement. In answer to the demand of Mr. GARDNER, Mr. ISHERWOOD declared that the "*Algonquin was a dead failure*," that her economy of coal was not so great as that of the other boats, and therefore he had refused to pass the bill. If it had been true that the *Algonquin* used more coal than the others, to do the same work, it would not justify this refusal to pay, because there is no pretence that during the trial the engine failed in any of the particulars which by the contract this trial was made to test. This was not a test of economy, and so the contract shows. The requirements of the contract for this preliminary trial are thus stated: "The lubrication is to be thorough and easy, the journals free from heating, the stationary parts free from working or motion on their fastenings, and the whole performance of such a character as to demonstrate the satisfactory strength, reliability, practical efficiency, and durability of the entire machinery." The *Algonquin* complied with all these conditions, and is the only one of the twenty-eight which has done so. Every other one has heated journals, or been compelled to stop because it would be dangerous to continue running at some time during the trial. Still in the face of these facts, she is officially pronounced a dead failure by a man who never saw her run, and whose entire knowledge of her performance is derived from the official report of her officers, informing him that in all these particulars she is perfect. But she used much less coal than any other boat—not half that some used—and made more revolutions than any I have known.

This conduct on the part of Mr. ISHERWOOD I anticipated, and it is in accordance with his repeated declarations that he meant to put the engine of the *Algonquin* into the scrap-heap; but it needs no argument to show that it is an outrage upon Mr. FORBES, and a gross violation of the contract.

In this state of the case it is apparent that the *Algonquin's* engine is on the way to destruction unless you interfere to have a trial made such as the contract calls for. She must equal one of her class "in the amount of power developed and in the cost *pro rata* of that power in coal," in order to comply with the agreement. There is but one way known to man by which that question can be tried, and that is to bring her into comparison with one of her class under the same conditions. There are twenty-five of her class now in existence, of which some are, like the *Algonquin*, just completed. You have the choice of the whole twenty-five, made by eighteen different builders on the same plan, to select the one which is the most perfectly executed. Mr. FORBES has but one, on the plan of the *Algonquin*, to meet the twenty-five. Select the best of the lot, or take them all if you please, and weigh into the *Aldonquin*, and into each of them, the same amount of the same coal, at the same time; then let them run together over a measured distance, say to and fro over a course of twenty miles, marked by two stake-boats, anchored in the North River above and below New-York, until one has used up her coal; and then let the other tow the one that gives out first over the same track till her coal is used up. That test would be fair to the navy at least. Neither vessel could have an advantage in fuel, tide, weather, or work to perform. The vessels being alike, and loaded alike, would offer the same resistance, and constitute a perfect dynamometer. The various committees which have indorsed the plans of the navy engines might be invited, and it would save a great expense now going on at the Novelty Works in order to find out whether steam will expand in a steam-engine with advantage or not. Will you not order such a trial to be made?

I trust that this letter will not be misunderstood. I am not a suppliant for either favor or justice at the hands of the department for myself. If I were, after what has happened, I should deserve your contempt. I have no pecuniary interest in this question. The time, labor and money which I have bestowed on the *Algonquin* and *Idaho* were expended with a full knowledge that I could not, by any chance, ever receive a dollar in return; and I only hoped to do some service to the country. Fortunately for myself and the cause of science, my improvements, some of which are in the *Algonquin*, are far beyond the reach of the malice and ignorance which has officially pronounced them "a dead failure." They will live and confer their benefits on generations which will never have heard of the existence of their revilers. But I am not ashamed to beg for a fair trial—not as a favor—for the sake of Mr. FORBES, whose noble patriotism and disinterested generosity to this people entitle him to gratitude, not persecution, at the hands of their servants. I have no fear of the result, if a fair trial can be had, even now, after judgment has been pronounced without a trial. But if no trial can be had, such as will bring into direct comparison the two machines at the same time and under the same circumstances, I see plainly that your chief engineer will accomplish his threat, and put this machinery "into the scrap-heap," at the cost of a gentleman whose virtues make him hated by those who have only thought how to grow rich out of the misfortunes of our country. Mr. ISHERWOOD has already avowed his purpose to Mr. GARDNER to run this vessel *by itself* over the two measured miles in the lower bay, and to judge of its performance by that means in comparison with some performance of some one of the other boats, which he is to assume or to prove by the testimony of the witnesses he can produce. Mr. GARDNER insisted that there was no certainty or justice in such a test, and that the *Algonquin* ought to be run in direct contrast with one of her class, which must prove its own capacity by doing it, not by witnesses. Mr. ISHERWOOD replied that he "did not know that the department had a vessel of her class which could be spared for the trial;" which means that he don't propose to submit any of his engines to such a test—a resolution on his part whose wisdom is so far superior to its justice that it seems to prove the Scripture saying: "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Yours, &c.,
EDW. N. DICKERSON.

This letter was presented to Capt. FOX by Mr. GARDNER, the agent of the builders, who are kept out of the payment due them; but Capt. FOX, after reading it, refused to place it on file unless it was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy. This requirement has been complied with, and the letter sent in due form. He, however, positively refused to permit the *Algonquin* to be run in competition with one of her class, but said that she would be run in competition with the *report* of the performance of the *Eutaw*, last Spring, in the Potomac River. You will recollect that Capt. FOX attempted to bring about a race between the *Eutaw* and any other steamer, but failed for want of competitors. He advertised his challenge extensively, however. Now he controls about twenty-five double-enders, and yet will not run one of them with the *Algonquin*.

If Mr. FORBES is required to run, *against the sworn report* of the performance of the *Eutaw* made by Mr. JOHN BAIRD, and printed on the forty-seventh page of the Report of the Committee of Naval Affairs, Jan. 30, 1865, he is beaten already, and might as well prepare to lose his money, and take out the engine according to contract. By that affidavit the *Eutaw* developed fifteen hundred and fourteen horse-power, and the *Algonquin* must equal in horse-power the vessel with which she is to compete. She cannot make fifteen hundred horse-power, and, if the affidavit is a standard, she must fail. But she can go more miles an hour than the *Eutaw* can go, and do it with half the coal—it is so much easier to beat a steamboat than it is to beat a "shilling affidavit."

But I pledge myself to my countrymen that if the Navy Department will permit one or all of their fleet of double-enders to run against the *Algonquin*, she will perform any one or all of the three following feats:

1. With an equal amount of coal in both, she will go as far and as fast as the other until the coal of the other is burned out, and then she will tow the other as far as they have already gone.

2. At a speed of eight knots an hour, the *Algonquin* will go three times as far as any other of her class with the same fuel.

3. Burning soft coal—which is the fuel of the world—and running a week without cleaning boilers, the *Algonquin* can then go five times as far as one of her class with the same coal.

These experiments can be tried here in the harbor of New-York, in the sight of a million of people, and the only favor I have to ask is that the test be applied. There are enough gentlemen of high character in the navy and out of it who would gladly take the time and see the coal weighed for this trial, and then we should know whether a steam-engine runs by the law of WATT or by the law of ISHERWOOD. The Committee of Naval Affairs report that if the *Algonquin* and *Idaho* can perform according to contract "they will be the most successful steamers ever constructed, and go far toward settling, finally, the controversy respecting the economic advantage to be derived from using steam under the highest range of expansion." Now the *Algonquin* is ready, and we cannot get a trial. To obtain it, I ask the aid of every honest man.

Yours, EDW. N. DICKERSON.

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This prosperous company has just completed the increase of its capital from $300,000 to $1,000,000. Its surplus exceeds $400,000, making its gross assets nearly $1,500,000. The Metropolitan was established in 1854, and at that time was among the largest, as it has always been among the most popular and influential, companies in the city.

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MARRIED.

MILLIKIN—BROWN.—In this city, on Tuesday, July 25, at the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge and Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, both of this city, JOSEPH MILLIKEN, of Hamilton, Ohio, and EMILY LOUISA, eldest daughter of Samuel C. Brown, of New-York City.

THOMAS—DOTY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, July 26, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. S. H. Smith, JAMES THOMAS, of New-York, and Miss CLARA S. DOTY, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

COOK.—At his late residence, No. 62 West 12th-st., on Monday, July 24, Rev. EDWIN R. T. COOK, Rector of the Wainwright Memorial Church.

The funeral will take place at the church, corner of Waverly-place and Hammond-st., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The clergy, the congregation, and friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

DOUGHTY.—In David's Island Hospital, on Monday, July 24, of chronic diarrhœa, contracted in his country's service, Corporal THOMAS DOUGHTY, Company D, 139th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 27th inst., at No. 520 Pacific-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DUGLISS.—On Wednesday, July 26, WILLIAM, infant son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth W. Dugliss, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, 82d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOW.—On Tuesday, July 25, PETER M. GOW, a native of Scotland.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, No. 305 West 33d-st., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Edinburgh and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

HEDENBERG.—On Wednesday morning, July 26, at Westport, Conn., DAVID T. HEDENBERG, son of F. L. and M. B. Hedenberg, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 3 Bond-st. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend. Notice of time in Friday morning's papers.

HENSHAW.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 26, RACHEL, wife of Linus K. Henshaw.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

HUTCHINGS.—At his late residence, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, July 24, at 11½ o'clock P. M., JOHN HUTCHINGS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Hyatt Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Evergreen Cemetery.

KNIGHT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 25, of cholera infantum, SAMUEL FREDERICK, infant son of Samuel F. and Mary E. Knight, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 27th inst., at the residence of his grandfather, the late John Firth.

LAWRENCE.—At Sag Harbor, L. I. on Thursday, July 20, FANNIE J., wife of Rev. Wm. Lawrence, of New-York East Conference, and daughter of Samuel M. Bassett, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn., in the 30th year of her age.

MORGAN.—At Eastchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 25, after a long and severe illness, MARIA A., wife of Charles Morgan, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. for Bronxville, at 10 A. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

OTTIWELL.—On Tuesday, July 25, EMMA, wife of John D. Ottiwell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Lexington-av., corner 24th-st.

PRICE.—On Monday, July 24, P. G. ELLSWORTH, youngest son of Dr. Edward V. and Margaret Price, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 Charles-st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

SCOFIELD.—At Sing Sing, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, July 25, HERBERT SAMUEL, only child of Demetrius G. and Lizzie H. Scofield, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Robert Erwin, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, J. L. Scofield, No. 330 East 30th-st., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHULTS.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, of cholera infantum, LILLIE, infant child of John A. and Emeline Shults, aged 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 105 West 29th-st.

SWIFT.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, July 23, Gen. JOSEPH G. SWIFT, late of the United States Army, in the 82d year of his age.

TEFFT.—At Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, of cholera infantum, ERASTUS T. TEFFT, Jr., son of William E. and Emma A. Tefft, of this city, aged 8 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WOOD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday, July 25, ANNA AMELIA, daughter of James E. and Harriet E. Wood, aged 3 months and 18 days.

WOOD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 25, Hon. WM. N. WOOD, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, July 28, at 11½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY:
  Republics and Equality.
  The Slave in the Chariot.
  The Crisis in Austria.
  National Duty and "Holy Rage."
  The New Exodus: Poetry.
CORRESPONDENCE:
  A Trip in South Carolina.
  The Harvest of Doctorates.
  Republican Propagandism.
  The South as It Is.
  England.
  A Word about Museums.
  Army Correspondence.
  Ship Canals.
LITERATURE:
  Literary Notes.
  The Gayworthys.
  A Woman in the Pulpit.
  In Memory of President Lincoln.
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THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH pain in the back, chest or shoulders, a sinking, dragging, hollow feeling about the stomach, costiveness, piles or any of the difficulties known as female diseases, can find relief, without the expense of a doctor or of medicine, by using one of Dr. SHERWOOD'S supporters, at No. 545 Broadway. Warranted in all cases. Send for a circular.

TRUSSES.—THOSE WHO FIND A SMALL swelling on the abdomen, near the groin, are ruptured, and should call without delay on Dr. SHERWOOD, No. 545 Broadway, and get one of his trusses, which can be used in bed or at business without pain, and is the only instrument that can be relied upon for the cure of hernia. Send for a circular.

AFTER A TRIAL OF TEN YEARS, RUSHTON'S (F. V.) VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY is pronounced to be a safe and certain cure. Be sure to get the genuine, at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st. N. B.—All our preparations have our name and address (No. 10 Astor House) in full on each label.

NOTICE.—MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, FORMERLY on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their new and magnificent store No. 542 Broadway. Address at present, MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES —Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL..................$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

$5,000 GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.
CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38, WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE BENNEHOFF PETROLEUM COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
DAVID S. DUNSCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

A TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH HAS JUST been received from the Superintendent of the Mendenhall Oil Company, stating that they had started pumping in well No. 3, and that it was pumping four barrels per hour. The oil in this well is the finest lubricating oil, and is readily sold at the works for $25 per barrel; thus, with a yield of about 100 barrels, would produce an income of $2,500 per day from this well alone. There are several other wells upon the property that will be heard from soon. The lands of the Mendenhall Oil Company are situated near Marietta, Ohio, and are considered the most valuable in that State. The stock is held by private individuals, and has never been put upon the market.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,
Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

$25,000. THE ADVERTISER HAVING $25,000 or $30,000 in cash at his disposal, invites proposals for any business or speculation in which the whole or part might be profitably and safely invested. Address with full particulars S. B. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SILVER MINING.—PARTIES WISHING TO invest, as original subscribers, in a company fully organized, owning 2,100 linear feet in Humboldt County, Nevada, can hear of a desirable opportunity on application to I. H. BAILEY, No. 87 Gold-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board.
ED. KING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Asssessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, July 25, from Maiden-lane, about 11 o'clock A. M., a gray MARE, about 15 hands high, long tail, with a business WAGON, with leather top, oval glass side lights, box body, with round corners, made by J. D. Voorhis, 58th-st. and Broadway; his plate on the cross-bar behind; one spoke sawed out of one of the hind wheels. The above reward will be paid for her return to STEWART & SMITH, No. 113 West 33d-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.
U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 33,863 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865.
MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865.
JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST POPULAR AND SALABLE BOOK FOR AGENTS
IS
GOV. RAYMOND'S
LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
TOGETHER WITH HIS STATE PAPERS,
INCLUDING HIS
SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, MESSAGES, LETTERS AND PROCLAMATIONS;
ALSO,
A History of the Tragical and Mournful Scenes Connected with the Close of his Noble and Eventful Life,
BY
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, M. C.,
Chairman of the National Union Committee and Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
ANECDOTES AND PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by FRANK B. CARPENTER, the artist, who painted the "First Reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation before the Cabinet," and while painting it at the White House, enjoyed a six months' familiar intercourse with our late President.

*** It is confidently believed by the publishers that this volume, prepared from authorized and authentic data, and with the usual care and ability of its well-known author, will prove very acceptable to the American public. Gov. Raymond, it is well-known, has been the consistent and trusted supporter of the administration of the late President. Indeed, Mr. Lincoln referred to him in conversation with public men, as his "Lieutenant-General in politics;" no writer, therefore, could be better adapted than the author to prepare such a work, and the publishers are confident that it will also take its place at once as an

IMPARTIAL, TRUTHFUL AND STANDARD BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

In this work every Address, Message, Proclamation, Speech, Letter, &c., of President Lincoln is given, each in its proper connection, from official copy, the proof-sheets having been read by the late President's Private Secretary. It is believed that everything he has said or written during his administration, which has been given to the public, as well as many hitherto private papers, are included in this collection, in a form at once CONVENIENT and AUTHENTIC.

A fine steel portrait, by Ritchie, engraved expressly for this book, and fifteen other illustrations embellish the work.

The book will be printed in the best style, from new and elegant type, upon fine paper, making an octavo volume of about 750 pages, and will be neatly and substantially bound in the styles named below.

The work can be obtained only through our canvassing agents, who will furnish it to their subscribers in neat cloth binding for $3 50; in plain leather, library style, $4.
"GET THE BEST."

As there are several "Lives of Lincoln" by unknown and unauthorized writers being hurried through the press the public are respectfully invited to scrutinize and "get the best."
DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,
No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN TRADE.
THE
CONSTITUTIONALIST,

Published at Augusta, Ga., is one of the oldest and most influential journals in the South, having a large circulation in Georgia and the adjoining States. The attention of merchants and business men is invited to its claims as a first-class advertising medium. Rates and other information furnished by our agents, S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Address
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MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all he rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or pacrel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine; condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the state of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson.
JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, &c. At 2 o'clock, P. M., executor's sale of a few valuable oil paintings, 1 box wagon, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harne
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness

This harness has been used in the public service, is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots o 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:

GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.

Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,
1,788 Tin Plates,
781 Tin Cups,
833 Wooden Buckets,
294 Leather Buckets,
182 Common Chairs,
107 Large Tin Boilers,
2 Galvanized Ovens,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,
276 Cots,
466 Husk Mattresses,
3,488 Blankets,
1,380 Bedsacks,
900 Sheets,
5,000 Boxes,
827 Flour Barrels,
107,413 Bottles,
991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING,
CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. je29-lawtaug23.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner Whitehall and Bridge-st., NEW-YORK CITY, July 25, 1865.

ATTENTION JUNK DEALERS.

Will be sold at public auction, on the barge *Atlas*, at Pier No. 52, North River, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., about 12,000 pounds of worthless grain sacks. Terms, cash on delivery in government funds. The property to be removed within 24 hours from time of sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Captain and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:

3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
60 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.

Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 461 West 34th-st., elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, mahogany suite in hair cloth, oak extension table, oak dining-room suite, rosewood etagere, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, made by Worcester, of this city, rosewood dressing bureaus, French plate mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, clocks, mantel ornaments, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 208 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment of ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany falling-leaf table, mahogany work-tables, gilt frame looking-glasses, gilt frame engravings, window shades, mahogany high-post bedstead, hair mattresses, straw pailiasses, feather bolsters and pillows, tête-à-têtes in hair-cloth, mahogany washstands, &c.; also, china crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a fine stock of first-class city-made furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; also, wardrobes, book-cases, etageres, buffets, evergreens, centre-tables, extension fancy tables, hall-stands, &c. Sale absolute.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying EAR CORN for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding One Thousand Bushels per week, from the 27th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on THURSDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the quantity required to be delivered during the following week.

It must be good, sound and well-cured ear corn, put up in sacks containing two bushels each, sixty pounds to the bushel—the contractor to furnish the sack (without extra charge)—and subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. The weighing to be at the expense of the contractor. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such a quantity of ear corn, not exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— dollars and —— cents per hundred pounds. ——"

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.
——,
——."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory.
A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing
7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board
July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.
JULY 17, 1865.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.
GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE—4 top wagons, three phaetons, 2 coupe rockaways, 1 coupe, 1 six-seat rockaway, 1 Victoria. Also, 250 new carriages, of every style, will be sold 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. JOHN C. HAM, Nos. 10 to 18 East 4th-st., and 9 to 13 Lafayette-place.

HORSE, WAGON, STEAM ENGINE. ONE horse, one peddler's wagon, suitable for dry-goods, coffee, &c. Steam engine of four-horse power, for $75. To be seen at No. 450 West-st.; for sale cheap. LEONARD BROWN, No. 505 West 16th-st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A large majority of the company who participated in our excursion of the 8th of July are very anxious to have it repeated at an early day as possible; you are requested to call immediately at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, to make the arrangements.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Col.
J. M. PRYER, Adjutant.

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale lands in the Ferrago Tract situated in the Townships of Manchester and Dover, in Ocean County, New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad runs through the tract, rendering easy access to either city.

This land is well adapted to most agricultural purposes, and especially for fruits and vegetables. The cranberry and grape culture is very successful and attracting much attention for both, which is as well adapted as any in the country.

The streams and springs of water are frequent, pure and never-failing. The climate mild, early, and very healthy.

Several gentlemen are now preparing lands recently purchased for fruit farms.

Early applicants can have such quantity of land as they may desire. The price reasonable and the terms made easy. Apply to WM. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A PIECE of improved land and woodland, in extent 60 acres, more or less, situated in the Village of Egbertville, Port Richmond Road, Staten Island, being a property in every way adapted for laying out into small farms or into building-lots, in which form it has already been offered for sale, but afterward withdrawn, in the face of applications for nearly all the lots offered, on account of the continuous demand upon the advertiser's time in disposing of it in that way. The plot is now offered in one parcel, with maps and surveys already made, at a price which will enable a purchaser, with time and experience at his disposal, to realize almost any amount of profit on the investment. For further information, price, &c., apply at the office of GEORGE G. BYRON & CO., 22 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE— One-eighth of four acres of land, in fee, on Pit Hole Creek, near Howarth's Mills.

Two acres in fee on Oil Creek, near Titusville.

Seventy-five acres in fee on Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn.

Apply to J. S. PECKHAM, Treas., Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIDENCE of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES, SOUTH SIDE Staten Island, of 2½ or 5 acres, near the sea shore, and about ¾ of a mile from Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest locations on the island; fine view of the bay; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; price, $1,000 for 2½ acres, or $2,000 for the 5 acre lot. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, a new well-built house, 44 by 44, filled in with brick; beautiful location, fine views, &c.; near a depot; size of lot 1 acre; more land if wanted. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., between 9 and 11, or Main-st., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE— 30 cottages and elegant dwellings at $1,100 to $8,500. Also, 700 East New-York and 300 Ridgewood lots, at $150 to $350. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. Easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE COTTAGE house, on Locust-avenue, with one acre ground; finely located, in full view of the Sound. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING WITH TEN ROOMS, three or four city lots, fine garden with choice fruit; near Madison-av. and Park. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, for nine months, a full-size three-story house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J. —23½ acres of tillable land; two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEMENT houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, JUST COMPLETED, ON Westchester side of Macomb's Dam, twenty minutes drive from Central Park; is partially furnished; contains a range and marble mantels; an abundance of fruit on the place; rent $125 per month, or $600 to 1st April. Apply to KEMP, DAY & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING,) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

AT YONKERS—SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, from $100 to $350 per month.
JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APPLY to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED house, between 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 8th avs.; must be high stoop and well furnished. To take possession from Sept. 1 to May 1, 1866; best reference given. Address Box No. 646 General Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMILY of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large building with some yard room, for a manufacturer. Address O. P. R., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS and good table, with a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements; location near Central Park; references exchanged. Address H. R. LACROIX, Yorkville Post-office.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address until September Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board with a private family; location above 10th-st. and between 4th and 8th-avs.; references given and required. Address W. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office. State terms, &c.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM, SUIT-able for a gentleman and wife, will be let unfurnished; also, several furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, at No. 726 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A HOUSE very pleasantly located among the Ramapo Mountains, 1½ hours from New-York by the railway; fine fishing in the vicinity; two trains stop daily near the house; two and a half miles above Sloutsburgh. For further particulars address H. S., Sloutsburgh, Orange County, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—ONE OR two families can be accommodated with good-sized rooms and board, about three-quarters of a mile from the steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of Mr. T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AFTER Aug. 1, by a lady and three children; a farm-house on the line of the Harlem Railroad preferred. Address, stating terms, T. V., Box No. 2,853 Post-office, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UN-der the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERI-ENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

NOSTRAND HOUSE,

Sand's Point, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has extensive grounds and beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON SEA-SHORE, an hour and a half from New-York by steamboats; fine groves; safe sea bathing, fishing, sailing; beautiful scenery; good table; $8 to $12. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIG-inated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on platina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate. Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 316 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA .... SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ... A. BOCANDI .... FRIDAY ...... Aug. 18
EUROPE ... A. DUCHESNE .... FRIDAY ...... Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $50. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT— Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 27, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIV-erpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA .... SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGA-tion Company's steamship PENNSYLVANIA, FREDERICK GROGAN, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices. Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE.
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LAND-ing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUN-TAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30—2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,
Metropolitan,
Clarendon,
Remond,
National,
Congress Hall,
Laird's Mansion House,
United States Hotel,
Pavilion,
Green's Bath,
Howland's,
Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL-ROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PA-LAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MAS-SENA SPRINGS, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—This establishment is now open for the reception of guests, and will be found replete with all things necessary to promote the comfort and amusement of the invalid, including warm baths of the spring water. The waters of the St. Regis Spring at this place are unequaled as a remedy for obstinate cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. They may be procured in bottles, from Caswell, Mack & Co., Hegeman, Delatour, Milhau, Neergaard, Hembury, Smith, Schultz & Warker, and of the leading druggists throughout the country. General Agency No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st., New-York. CROCKER & CO., Proprietors,
Massena Springs.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MER-chants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!

AT
WINTER GARDEN,
Mr. STUART having kindly ceded the theatre to Mr. BARNUM for a limited period.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½,
The grand Spectacular Pantomime
THE GREEN MONSTER:
OR,
THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR.
SPLENDID SCENES, COSTUMES, &c.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
Previous to Pantomime,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer
IN HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
IN ASTONISHING PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM .... "Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA .... "Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA .... "The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK
OF THE
TALENTED YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success the past week has been
MOST GENUINE AND ENTHUSIASTIC.
Houses crowded to overflowing with the
BEAUTY AND FASHION
of the metropolis, nightly testify by the
HEARTIEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF APPROBATION
to this young artist's
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE
in the delineation of
IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.
His wonderfully great success on both sides of the Atlantic justly entitles him to a place in
THE FRONT RANK,
SIDE BY SIDE
WITH THE GREATEST COMEDIANS OF THE AGE.
He will appear every evening during the week as
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
AND
HANDY ANDY,
in Mr. W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's popular novel of that name.

The beautiful Irish Drama, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced, in compliance with numerous requests at the box office, with a great cast, including
Mr. DAN BRYANT .... as .... MYLES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD .... as .... DANNY MANN
(His first appearance this Summer.)
Mr. JOHN NUNAN .... as .... Mr. CORREGAN
(His first appearance here.)
Mrs. FARREN .... as .... Mrs. CREGAN
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family; would go out cook by the day until September; understands all kinds of cooking and dessert; has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 130 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will assist in chamberwork if required; has good city reference from her last place where she had entire charge of two children. Can be seen at No. 163 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse, who has many years' experience, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the very best of city reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 217 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRI-vate family by a respectable woman who lately arrived from Europe; perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; has excellent city references. Can be seen, or addressed for two days at No. 197 East 14th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; or to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business; has good reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and nurse; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young girl to cook, wash and iron; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EX-cellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; meats, poultry, game and soups; city or country, hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and do plain sewing; has no objections to the country, or would travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 79 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WO-man as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY EM-ployment as copyist, or to read to an invalid; writes a legible hand, and is a good reader. Address Mrs. ADAMS, No. 149 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; the best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able woman, as cook and laundress in a respectable family; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 Christie-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF 13 years' experience in this country; understands the cultivation of all Summer and Fall crops; can take care of flowers and plants; understands the care of horses and cattle, and is willing to make himself useful in every respect; will produce the best of city references, and can be seen for two days at Thorburn & Co's. seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. Inquire for ROBERT IVES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has seven years' city reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; (English;) has had many years' experience, and understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of city and country reference. Address G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can be highly recommended by his last employer, and prefers the country. Address J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CARPENTER BY TRADE WOULD hire out by the month; understands farming, also the care and management of horses. Any person in want of a useful man, may address DELTA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store or make himself generally useful in caring horses; no objection to go to the country; best city reference. Can be seen at No. 36 East 18th-st. till engaged.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECT-able young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of reference if required. Address M. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MINING engineer, a position as superintendent of large mining works, (gold, iron or coal.) Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of country reference; is willing to make himself obliging in all respects to his employer. Address J. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a sober, steady man; has eight years' reference. Call or address J. G., No. 219 Bowery, in the saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at the private stable, No. 59 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WOOLENS.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN, who speaks the German language fluently, a situation as salesman in the woolen importing or jobbing business; has had several years' experience; is well acquainted with the trade both in this and other cities, and refer to former employers. For an interview, address WOOLENS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, AN OLD CITIZEN OF respectability, offers to guard the residence of any family going in to the country, by giving it his personal attention both night and day; satisfactory references. Address A. B., Box 215 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO VISIT Europe as a tutor or secretary. Address T. L. G. Williamstown, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK WELL AC-quainted with the book business; one living with his parents or friends preferred. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOB COMPOS-ITORS; a good position, with steady employment. Address S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN AMERICAN boy, about 14 or 15 years of age. Apply to CRANE & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE—LO-cal and traveling at $1 to $2 an hour; highly honorable business; no risk. Address MANSON LANG, New-York City.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MAT-TRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 27,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
FOURTEENTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 27 and 28,
By special request
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by the eminent artist,
MR. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH
will repeat her successful impersonation of DONNA VIOLANTE, in the comedy of the
WONDER;
also as CLEOPATRIA, with her medley of popular airs in
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE—ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.
Box office open throughout the day.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 39 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus,*" *N. Y. Observer, July 13,* 1865.
O. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

REFERENCES:

Bishop Potter, Hon. Mr. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. W. Hunt, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Hon. Erastus Corning, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Dix, Prof. Horsford, Henry Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLE-wood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI-TUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHELBORNE FALLS, MASS.—An old school and a prosperous one. Boys fitted for college or for business. Number of pupils last year 90. The Principal may be seen in the city for one week, at No. 28 3d-st., near 2d-av.
E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENG-LISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 46 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

LAST DAYS OF THE HALF PRICES OF the Summer term at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 750 Broadway. Tuition may be secured for the Fall term at present rates until Aug. 1. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMER-CIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

DEER-PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, (Erie Railroad,) Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. For circulars, address
Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 38 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSI-TIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary,
No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.
Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.
Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., Care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUI-tion is desirous of a situation in the country for the Summer; she would instruct or take charge of a few young ladies or children; best references given. Address, early, TEACHER, Station G, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LADY; AN experienced teacher of the English branches or mathematics, in either a private or public school; reference the best. Address Miss B., Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

DISASTER IN BROOKLYN.

Fall of an Unoccupied Building in Furman-Street.

THREE LABORERS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Miraculous Escape of Several Others.

Only Two of the Bodies Yet Recovered.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in Furman-street, yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, involving the loss of three lives and the destruction of a building just erected and nearly ready for occupancy. The premises are owned by Mr. John J. Merritt, who resides in Columbia-street, nearly in front of the buildings destroyed.

The building was 50 feet front by 50 feet deep, and divided into two compartments. It was of brick and three stories in height. The roof of this as well as other buildings under the heights is nearly on a level with Columbia-street, and are used as gardens, many of them being planted with shrubbery and ornamented with grape arbors, &c. The soil on the top of these roofs is from 6 to 8 feet in depth, and they consequently are burdened with a great weight.

On the 4th of April last the buildings occupying the site of the present ruins were found to be on fire. The interior was burned out. A number of firemen were on the roof, when, all at once, it gave waw, and five men fell into the firey mass beneath, and some were roasted and others were crushed to death. The bodies of the unfortunate victims were exhumed in about 18 hours after the sad occurrence, on the removal of heaps of *débris* to the depth of 15 or 20 feet.

The buildings have since then been replaced in an apparently substantial manner. The dividing wall was 16 inches in thickness. The arches supporting the roof were 18 feet span and 12 inches thick, with a centre arch, the ends of which rested upon the centre of the two main arches. To all appearances it looked strong enough, but the fact of piling earth upon it caused such a pressure that the weakest portion gave way, and then the whole came down with a tremendous crash.

Four laborers were employed in wheeling soil upon the roof at the time of the accident. One, named Patrick Monahan, saved himself, and gives the following account:

"I was engaged in wheeling dirt upon the roof from Columbia-street, in company with John Nash, Patrick Regan and James Martin. I had reached the middle of the building, and we had dumped our barrows, when I heard a noise. I immediately left my wheelbarrow, and rushed for a plank, which I succeeded in reaching. Turning around, I saw the building fall in just where I had left Regan and Martin. Nash had rushed for the front corner of the adjoining building, when crash went the entire roof, and I saw no more of him. I believe all three of the men fell in with the roof and are buried in the ruins."

The *debris* is from 15 to 20 feet in depth. Capt. Jacobs, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and Chief-Engineer Cunningham, together with Inspector Folk, were early on hand, and did everything possible. Capt. Jacobs employed every laborer that came along, and work in clearing away the ruins was at once commenced.

The crowd was kept at a proper distance by the police, and the business on hand was vigorously prosecuted. About 2 o'clock the body of Nash was got out, and conveyed to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. At 6 o'clock, the body of Regan was exhumed. It presented a melancholy spectacle. The arms were outstretched, as if appealing for aid. His family reside in Gold-street. The body of Martin was still undiscovered at a late hour last night, but from the industry with which the search was prosecuted, it was expected that it would be recovered before morning. The family of deceased reside in New-York. The wife of Nash resides at No. 504 Columbia-street. He had no children.

It was reported that a boy had been buried in the ruins, but such does not appear to have been the case.

Two carpenters named C. C. Bluen, of No. 85 North Third-street, and Abraham Van Duyne, of No. 68 South Tenth-street, E. D., were at work in the building. Two little boys were playing in the shavings. Being somewhat troublesome they were ordered out. Immediately thereafter a rumbling noise was heard overhead, and the carpenters anticipating something wrong made their exit from the building. They had no sooner reached the street than the roof caved in. They had no time to save anything.

The entire structure is a wreck. Nothing now remains but a mass of rubbish.

An investigation into the circumstances will be commenced to-morrow by Coroner Lynch and a jury, and the facts in regard thereto will doubtless be fully developed.

BRUTAL MURDER IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

A Party Attacked while Coming from the Fenian Pic-nic.

TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

James Smith, a young man who lived in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue, was brutally murdered about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River. From the evidence thus far elicited, it appears that the deceased, in company with Mr. Robitaelle, living in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue, another man and two young women, had been to the Fenian Pic-nic at Jones' Woods. They returned in a small boat, and landed at Allen's Point, foot of Fifty-fifth-street, and entered the public house, where they partook of refreshments. Another boat-load of men from Jones' Wood soon entered the place, one of whom accused Smith and his companions with stealing a pair of oars. Without awaiting an explanation, a murderous assault was begun on Smith and his male companions by the new-comers. One of his assailants knocked Smith down, and drawing a knife or other sharp instrument, inflicted three terrible wounds on the back of his neck, a severe gash across his throat, besides several less serious wounds. Smith sprang to his feet, with the blood gushing from his wounds, and ran about one hundred and fifty feet, when he fell to the ground and expired. The murderer then attempted to take the life of Pobetaille with the same weapon. The latter received one dangerous wound on the right side of the neck. Officers Clark and Heilman, of the Nineteenth Precinct, succeeded in arresting two men, Peter Carley and Frederick Hooker, the former a boiler-maker, and the latter a boatman, on suspicion of having committed the murder. Hooker made a desperate resistance, and could not be arrested until Officer Hielman had discharged his revolver at him. The prisoners were taken to the station-house and locked up. Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Collins began an investigation on the body of the deceased, which was not concluded last evening. It will be resumed at 1 P. M. to-day, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house in Fifty-ninth-street.

William Clark testified that he is an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct; about 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening he heard a noise at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River; on rehching the place, he met the deceased coming toward him with his hands up and blood flowing from his head; when he got near witness he fell, and never spoke afterward; immediately afterward another man, apparently in the same condition, came toward witness; witness then went toward the saloon in company with Officer Hielman, when they saw a man in his shirt sleeves running down toward the boats; they told him to stop, but he would not, when Officer Hielman fired one shot at the man; the latter got into a boat and shoved off from the dock, saying, "God d—m you, shoot," and beared his breast at the officers in a defiant manner; the man finally came ashore, when the officer arrested him; on his way to the station-house the prisoner acknowledged, without solicitation, that he had beaten the deceased, but said he had not cut him.

The Harlem Bridge Commission.

At a meeting of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, held at the office of Commissioner Quintard, Friday, July 14, 1865, present, George R. Jackson, President, George W. Quintard, Wm. H. Webb, Wm. H. Robertson and Alsop H. Lockwood, the following business was transacted:

On motion of Commissioner Webb,

Resolved, That the certificate of this board be issued to John Roach for thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-one cents, ($36,821 41,) on the Comptroller of the City of New-York, being the amount due on the award for extra compensation.

Adopted unanimously.

There being no further business, on motion of Commissioner Webb, the board adjourned.

The Homeward March.

The Twelfth New-York Cavalry, Col. Savage, commanding, arrived from Raleigh, via City Point and Baltimore, yesterday afternoon. As the regiment was rather late in arriving, it was deemed inadvisable for the command to proceed up town to the New-York State Agency. After dinner at the Battery Barracks, the Twelfth took passage by the regular boat for Hart's Island. The regiment has been with Sherman's army, under command of Gens. Heath and Kilpatrick.

THANKS TO COL. COLYER.

The following letter was handed in to Col. Colyer, lately, and fully explains itself:

NEW-YORK CITY, July 24, 1865.

Col. Vincent Colyer.

Colonel: At a meeting of the officers of the Tenth Regiment, New-York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, held on Tuesday evening, July 18, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On the arrival of our regiment on the 1st day of July, 1865, at the City of New-York, we were entertained and kindly cared for at the "Soldiers' Depot," under the direction of Col. V. Colyer, being furnished with refreshments, music, &c., and the same courtesies being extended to us on the 3d day of July, when we embarked for Hart's Island.

Resolved, That we do tender Col. Vincent Colyer our heartfelt thanks for the many acts of kindness and courtesy he has extended to us. We do assure him that our reception after four years of hard service in the field, was most gratifying to our feelings. May the noble institution, whose head he is, continue to prosper in well-doing. He may rest assured that every battle-worn and foot-sore soldier who partakes of his hospitality, will thank and bless him evermore.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Col. Vincent Colyer, duly signed.

GEO. F. HOPPER,
Lieut.-Col. Tenth Vet. Vols.
Chas. W. Cowtan, Brevet Captain and Adjutant,

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge

ROBBED IN AN EIGHTH-AVENUE SALOON.

Michael Berrigan and John Sullivan, both of whom claim to be discharged soldiers, were arraigned before Justice Dodge, yesterday, on a charge of robbing George Renchey, living at No. 497 Eighth-street. The complainant alleges that at a late hour on Tuesday night he met the accused in a saloon corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-second-street. While conversing with them his attention was attracted by a remark made by Berrigan, when, he alleges, Sullivan stole a gold watch and $130 in money from the complainant's pockets, with which he escaped. Renchey immediately discovered his loss and raised an alarm. Officers Irving and Smith of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Berrigan, and the latter restored the stolen money to Renchey. Subsequently, Sullivan was also arrested, and gave information which will lead to the recovery of the watch. Both of the prisoners confessed their guilt, but said they were intoxicated at the time. Justice Dodge committed them for trial without bail.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHARLTON-STREET.

John Campbell was assaigned before Justice Dodge yesterday on a charge of stealing a diamond breastpin from Mr. Thomas McCullough, of No. 79 Charlton-street. The complainant alleges that on returning home at a late hour on Tuesday night Campbell met him at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, and walked with him until they reached the door of McCullough's residence. When the latter was about to enter the house, it is alleged that Campbell assaulted him, and passing his arm around complainant's neck attempted to take the breastpin from his shirt bosom. A violent struggle ensued which attracted the attention of Mrs. McCullough, who came down stairs with a light. Campbell then released McCullough and fled. The latter missed his pin, and informed Officer Duffie of the robbery and gave him a description of the thief, who was soon afterward arrested. Campbell was positively identified by the complainant, and Justice Dodge committed him for examination.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A WATCH.

Charles Pendle was arraigned before Justice Dodge, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal a gold watch from Mr. Chas. E. Bradhurst, of No. 44 East Twenty-fifth-street. The complainant alleges that on Tuesday night, when about to enter his residence, Pendle ran up the stoop, and attempted to steal his watch and chain. Mr. Bradhurst seized the thief, when a fierce struggle ensued, the man falling to the sidewalk, where the contest was continued. One of the servants, attracted by the noise, came down stairs and opened the door, when Pendle sprang up, and, releasing himself from the grasp of Mr. Bradhurst, escaped. Officer Grubelstein, of the Eighteenth Precinct, subsequently arrested him, and he was positively identified by Mr. Bradhurst, the servant, and a Mr. Hyslop, who witnessed part of the struggle. Justice Dodge committed the accused for examination.

A MAN ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT HIS FORMER WIFE.

Tuesday night, Mr. Moses B. Aldridge, living at No. 282 East Fourteenth-street, made a desperate attempt, it is alleged, to shoot Mrs. Douglass, of No. 131 East Eighteenth-street. Mrs. Douglass was formerly the wife of Aldridge. Some years ago the latter was convicted of a crime in Rhode Island, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in that State. Mrs. Douglass obtained a divorce, on the ground that her husband was a convict, and subsequently married a Mr. Douglass, her present husband. This act enraged Aldridge, and on Tuesday night he called at her residence and asked to see Mrs. Douglass. On entering the room where Mrs. Douglass was sitting, Aldridge drew a loaded revolver and swore that he would blow her brains out. Mrs. Douglass, who is a very strong woman, seized his arm and prevented him from using the pistol. A long struggle followed between the man and woman, during which the inmates of the house summoned Officer Sutton, of the Eighteenth Precinct. On entering the room he found the parties still struggling, when he seized Aldridge, disarmed him, and took him to the station-house. Yesterday morning Justice Doege committed the accused for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBERY ON BROADWAY.

The furnishing-store of Messrs. Scott & Baldwin, No. 505 Broadway, was entered on the night of the 21st inst. by George Lockwood and Thomas Ryan, who stole about $1,000 worth of goods. It was subsequently ascertained that the burglars had employed one Peter Wagner to sell a portion of the stolen goods to Mrs. Cohen, No. 92 Baxter-street. The latter subsequently sold them to Solomon Lowisky, No. 1 Forsyth-street, in whose possession they were found. Officers Wood and King, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Lockwood, Ryan, Wagner, Lowisky and Mrs. Cohen, who were arraigned before Justice Shandley yesterday. Lockwood and Ryan were committed for examination, on a charge of burglary, preferred by Albert L. Scott, of the firm of Scott & Baldwin. Mrs. Cohen and Lowisky were held to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods. Morris Levy, of No. 70 Baxter-street, became surety for Mrs. Cohen in the sum of $3,000. Wagner was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. Only a small portion of the goods have been recovered.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Officer Dickson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested Gustavus Cornish on a charge of stealing $105 from the pocket of George Knapp, of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eleventh-avenue. The complainant alleges that while riding down town, in an Eighth-avenue car, on the 21st inst., his pocket-book was stolen. He advertised it, but learned nothing of his pocket-book until Cornish was arrested, when it was found on his person, with no money in it. The accused said he had found it, and acknowledged that he had spent the money. Justice Shandley committed the accused for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ARREST OF A HOUSE THIEF.

Officer Badger, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested Wm. Bliss, on a charge of breaking into the dwelling-house of Michael Gerard, No. 110 William-street, and stealing a watch and other property valued at $137. The evidence against the accused was conclusive, and Justice Hogan committed him in default of bail.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. ECKFORD—AN EXCITING GAME AT BROOKLYN.

Truly is base ball an uncertain game, and seldom has there been a more striking illustration of the fact than was afforded in the contest between the above clubs, which took place on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, the result being the success of the Keystones by a score of 18 to 16, the game being one of the best contested, and most exciting matches of the season. Both clubs had fine teams to represent them, and both appeared to be in excellent condition for play, the Eckfords opening play in brilliant style at the bat, obtaining no less than thirteen runs in their first innings. This done, the spectators seemed to consider the defeat of the Philadelphians, and knowing, as we did, how difficult it is to beat a club like the Eckfords, with such an advantageous lead to start with, it really did seem as if the Keystone were fated to meet with defeat in every game. But in base ball, no game, however bad it looks, can be considered lost until the last innings has been played and the result declared, and apparently the Keystones entertained the idea that this was so, for they pluckily went to work, and played one of the best up-hill games we have seen for a long time past. The game was not so much lost by the Eckfords as it was won by the Keystones. If there was any weak point of play on the Eckford side, it was in the very inaccurate pitching, which, but for the fine catching, would have led to a worse defeat. On the Keystone side these two positions were admirably attended to, the fielding at second base being a feature of the game, three splendid catches marking the Keystone play in this position. Take it al3ogether it was a very interesting contest, and that not from the display of fielding or batting, so much as in the up-hill play of the Philadelphians, for in the early part of the match the inaccurate and unfair pitching, we may say, rendered the game tedious. As soon as the match was over an adjournment was had to the club rooms, where the Keystones were hospitably entertained, and afterwards they were escorted to their hotel by the Eckfords. We give the score below:

ECKFORD.	H. L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H. L.	Runs.
Grum, s. s.	2	2	Mulholland, 1t b	4	0
Klein, 1st b.	3	2	Cope, p.	3	2
Farrell, p.	1	4	Dick, 3db.	4	1
Pinkham, 2d b.	3	2	Woods, s. s.	4	2
C. Mills, c.	3	2	Wallace, 2d b.	5	1
Butler, c. f.	3	2	Malone, c.	1	4
Snyder, 3d b.	4	0	Deal, c. f.	2	3
Swandell, l. f.	4	1	Brown, r. f.	3	2
Spence, r. f.	4	1	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	3
Total	27	16	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—16
Keystone	1	3	0	0	0	5	3	5	1—18

Umpire—Mr. P. O'Brien, of the Atlantic.
Scorers—Messrs. Smith and Lynch.
Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eckford, 13; Keystone, 11.

To-day there is to be another match on the same ground, the contestants being the Philadelphians and the Resolute nine, and the promise is that another exciting contest will take place.

Celebration at Grammar School No. 8.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 8, in Grand-street, near Wooster, Sylvester G. Penfield, Esq., Principal, took place yesterday morning, and were witnessed by a large concourse of people. John R. Russell, Esq., President of the Eighth Ward Board of Education, presided, and was assisted by Messrs Clark, Aitken, Everett and Fleet, Trustees of the Ward. On the platform were School Commissioner Adams, Dupignac and Tuthill, Drs. J. Llias Whitehead and Wm. B. Eager, Jr., Prof. Frank Gilder, James McCreery, Esq., Rev. Wm. D. Ares, and many other prominent citizens of the ward. The exercises consisted of miliiary drilling, dialogues, declamations, solos, choruses, and the reading of essays. The military drill was especially fine, and elicited rounds of applause. Master John Kuehike, a leading voice in Prof. Gilder's choir, sang three solos with excellent effect. A solo by Master E. Mackey was also executed with great sweetness and power.

A declamation by Master Sarback, "Sheridan's Ride;" one by Master E. Lamb, "Scott and the Veteran;" and one by Master Mark Finlev, entitled the "Rat-tat-to," were all well delivered, and greeted with applause. The dialogues entitled "April Fooling the Schoolmaster" and "Handy," were well personated, and convulsed the audience with laughter. Master F. Lamb, son of Mr. Lamb, the actor, who took the part of *Handy Andy*, is a comical genius, and no mean rival of the illustrious Dan.

The compositions by the Masters Merz—brothers—of Prof. Hendrickson's class—one on the "Microscope," and the other on "Coral Islands,"—were well written and sensible articles. The exercises were concluded by an eloquent speech from Rev. Wm. D. Acres, in which he paid a handsome compliment to the teachers and a glowing tribute to our unequaled system of freee schools.

The room was magnificently decorated. Myriads of miniature flags, woven into elegant festoons, adorned the ceiling, while the walls were heavily draped with rich folds of red, white and blue. Encircling the room in letters of living green, were the names of our immortal heroes; while on every side patriotic inscriptions and emblems met the eye. Massive bouquets filled the air with perfume, while bevies of silver-throated canaries, peering out from gilded cages embowered in bunting, made it vocal with melody. Standing on graceful pedestals, in various parts of the room, were crystal aquarias, filled with golden carp, a novel feature, greatly heightening the effect of the scene. For days busy little hands had been at work preparing a welcome for their friends, and the *tout ensemble* was really very fine. What with the warbling of birds, the flashing of gold-fish and the perfume of flowers, rivaling the gardens of Gul in their bloom, it was not difficult to fancy one's self environed by elves, and listening to the music of bulbuls in some enchanted pavillion of fairyland.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Highwaynen in Westchester County—New-Yorkers Assaulted and Robbed.—Mr. George Van Houton, living at No. 459 Eighth-avenue, and Arthur R. Wilson, of No. 445 West Twenty-third-street, while driving above McComb's Dam, on the read leading to Woodlawn cemetery, about 6 o'clock on yesterday morning, were assaulted by three men who lay in ambush. The horses were seized, and one of the villians placed a loaded pistol at Mr. Van Houton's head and threatened to shoot him if he and his friend did not deliver up their valuables. Mr. Van Houten declined to comply with the demand, and applied the whip to his horses, also administering several vigorous blows to the villain holding the pistol. The man clung to the horses, and the pistol was discharged, the ball striking the breast of Mr. Van Houton's coat and bouncing off. The powder burned his neck and face. Regarding further resistance as extremely hazardous, Mr. Van Houten gave the highwaymen his gold watch, and Mr. Wilson gave them $25. No clue has yet been obtained of the thieves, who escaped with their plunder.

City Mission.—The City Mission held a meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Baptist Church, Forty-second-street, Rev. Dr. Wescott's. Mr. Wetmore in the chair. Several of the missionaries briefly addressed the meeting. One told of a man who had kept a brothel, and of another, who had a policy shop, who had been convinced of the evil of their ways and who voluntarily relinquished their iniquitous practices. Another spoke of a family sick with typhoid fever, deserted by their terrified friends, who were nursed and cared for, by those who go about to do good. And another related facts showing the influence of the truth upon the minds of Germans and other strangers, and how they may be insensibly, yet surely molded into American life. Among the figures given of the month's operations, we note the following: 5,959 missionary visits; 291 meetings; 534 persons to church; 220 children to Sabbath and day schools; 103 bibles and testaments given, and 68,143 tracts distributed.

Long Branch and Sea-Shore Railroad.—A new railroad to Long Branch, Highlands, Pleasure Bay and Atlanticville, will be open to the public on Monday next. This line is shorter than any other, and, as the name indicates, runs along the beach, affording a fine view of the ocean and the benefit of the sea breeze. The running time from New-York to Long Branch is only one hour and three-quarters. Passengers take steamer from the foot of Barclay-street at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The track has been laid for some time, but owing to the fact that it passed over a small space of government land, its use was forbidden by the Secretary of War. The order has now been rescinded.

Ordination of Catholic Priests.—Yesterday morning Archbishop McCloskey, ordained eleven candidates for the Priesthood, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A very large audience was present and the ceremonies were of the most impressive character. The following were the gentlemen ordained: Rev. Mr. Lowry, Rev. J. Shea, Rev. P. Hamel, Rev. J. Conlon, Rev. L. Carrez, Rev. C. Capens, all of the Society of Jesus, from St. Ignatius Seminary Fordham; Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Tonner, Rev. Mr. Fitzimons, Rev. Mr. O'Hara, all of the Diocese of New-York and Rev. Mr. McDonnell, of the diocese of Albany.

Falling of a Wall in Broadway—Two Men Seriously Injured.—One of the walls of the building recently occupied by Knox, the hatter, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and which was partially burned at the Museum fire, fell yesterday morning, with a loud crash. Two men, who were engaged in demolishing the building, were severely injured. Sergt. Blair, of the Second Precinct, and a section of men, was soon on hand, and rescued the men, named John Harrington and —— Mullery. The former was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the latter to his home.

Accident in a Cartridge Factory.—A serious accident occurred in the cartridge factory of Messrs. Fitch & Van Vechten, at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, on Tuesday morning. Several of the girls employed in the establishment were engaged in charging cartridges, when one of the missils exploded, seriously injuring Jennie Smith, Johanna Burk, and Amey Reynolds. Miss Smith was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, and the others were taken to their homes. The accident occurred through carelessness.

Sale of the Museum Property.—Mr. Bennett, proprietor of the *Herald*, yesterday bought Barnum's unexpired lease of the ground recently occupied by the Museum, paying therefor $200,000. At the same time Mr. Bennett purchased the fee of the lot, 56 by 100 feet, for $450,000—the largest price ever paid in America for a lot of equal size. Of course the *Herald* will soon be located there. Barnum at once invested all that he received in 7-30s.

Fire in Broadway.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in a building, in the rear of No. 298 Broadway, on the third floor, occupied by Wm. Rouberg, as a flute manufactory. The cause of the fire is unknown. Damage about $500, by fire and water. The second floor is occupied by Peter Harkman, silversmith. Damage to machinery about $500, by water.

Assault and Robbery.—Early yesterday morning, Officer Smith, of the Twentiety Precinct, saw a man, who was partially intoxicated, lying on the sidewalk in Twenty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The man refused to give his name, but said that he had been brutally beaten and robbed of $4,000. He was taken to his home, No. 301 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Accident in Eleventh-avenue.—On Tuesday night Mrs. Blair, while walking along the railroad track in Eleventh-avenue, near Sixtieth-street, became alarmed at an approaching train, and in endeavoring to escape it fell down an embankment, a distance of 20 feet, and was severely injured. The police conveyed her to her residence in Forty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue,

A Lad Accidentally Killed.—Yesterday afternoon, a lad named Dennis Hayes, aged five years, was accidentally killed by being crushed between two hogsheads, at Pier No. 26, East River. Coroner Gover held an inquest at the Second Precinct Station-house.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The German Festival.—The three days' sports of the Germans of this city were concluded at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park last evening. There was an immense number of persons present. The double-headed eagle was riddled, and tne winner was crowned by a number of girls dressed in white. Dancing, running races in sacks, &c., added to the attractions. All passed off in a peacrable manner and to the apparent enjoyment of all who participated.

Robberies.—A returned soldier, named Frederick Dager, was relieved of $33 while intoxicated, by a companion named Albert Nole, on Tuesday evening. They were in a drinking saloon on the Hunterfly road at the time.....Wm. Barrett was robbed in the City Hall Park, while under the influence of liquor, on Tuesday night, by Nicholas Place, alias Frank Howard. Both the accused were held for examination.

The late Father Taylor.—The funeral services of the late Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, the oldest chaplain in the United States navy, were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets. There was a large congregation present. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Deceased was in the 64th year of his age.

Railroad Accident.—Last evening a junkman named Thomas Hanlon, residing on the corner of Johnson and Tillary streets, was knocked down by a railroad car in Jay-street. The wheels passed over his left arm and fractured it. He was conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Williamsburgh.

Sudden Death of Mr. Moses J. Grinnell.—Mr. Moses J. Grinnell, residing at No. 234 South Second-street, E. D., and doing business in New-York, was found in a dying condition near the Hunter's Point Bridge, on Tuesday night, by Officer Dissosway, of the Forty-seventh Precinct. After being taken to the Station-house, he was sent to the City Hospital, where he shortly afterward expired. Early on Tuesday morning deceased, whose mind had been disturbed for some few days, attempted to commit suicide by hanging in the kitchen of his residence, but was rescued by his friends, and sent to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, for safe-keeping. In the forenoon of the day he was taken before Judge Dailey, but no complaint being made against him he was discharged. Shortly after his discharge he visited the Station-house, and seemed to be in a rational state of mind, and nothing was further heard of him until he was found as above stated. There was a wound in his neck at the time of his death, and the theory is that he succeeded in committing suicide; his friends, however, assert that apoplexy was the cause. Deceased was a nephew of Moses H. Grifnell, Esq., of New-York, and aged about 30 years. Coroner Barrett will hold an inquest on the body at 89 Grand-street, this morning.

A Missing Provost-Marshal Heard From.—Capt. S. W. Waldron, late Provost-Marshal of the Second District, who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared when he was called to trial before a military tribunal in Washington, some time since, for alleged wrong-doing in office, has been heard from by his friends. It seems that, although a gallant military man himself, he dreaded a military trial, and started for the gold regions in Canada, where he is now extensively engaged in gold-digging and prospecting.

Resignation of the Master Machinist of the Navy-Yard.—Mr. Cogswell, Master Machinist of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, sent in his resignation, on Tuesday. Other resignations are spoken of in the yard. Mr. Cogswell came from Syracuse, and received his appointment shortly after the breaking out of the war, on the recommendation of Congressman Sedgwick.

Miscegenation.—A colored woman named Mary Bell, yesterday caused the arrest of a white woman named Heath for inducing the man with whom she had been cohabiting, also colored, named Baxter, to leave her and live as husband to defendant. Trial this morning before Judge Dailey.

NEW-JERSEY.

Another Large Fire.—The large oil factory belonging to Westervelt & Co., situated on the Meadows, between Jersey City and Lafayette, near the plank-road, was damaged by fire on Tuesday night. Firemen from Jersey City, Bergen, and Hudson City, were soon on the ground, and speedily got the flames under, not, however, until the building was nearly destroyed. Loss about $6,000. Fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Organization of the Jersey City Common Council.—The Jersey City Common Council effected an organization on Tuesday evening, by the election of Alderman Earle (Ind.) as President. John E. Scott was confirmed as City Clerk. Mayor Cleveland presented his annual message, recommending various important measures for consideration. Meetings for finishing up neglected business will be held during this week.

Postmaster at Hoboken.—Gordon Farmer has been appointed Postmaster at Hoboken, in place of Peter Reynolds.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	143⅞	2100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65¼
10,000	do	b3 143⅞	300	do	65⅜
100,000	do	143⅞	700	do	b3 65½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¼	100	do	s10 65¼
500	Erie Railway	97¾	300	Hud. Riv. R.	114¾
100	do	s10 97⅝	100	do	114
300	do	97⅝	800	Cleve. & Pitts	72
100	do	s3 97⅝	600	do	71¾
600	do	97⅝	400	do	b3 71¾
400	do	97½	900	do	b3 72
200	do	97¼	500	do	72¼
300	do	s3 96¼	800	do	72⅜
700	do	s60 92	100	Chic. & R. I.	108¼
800	do	97⅛	200	do	s3 108
100	Mich. Cen. R	108½	100	do	s3 108⅛
200	Erie R. Pref.	88	200	do	b3 108¼
100	do	s3 88¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63¼
400	Reading R	106⅛	200	do	63⅜
200	do	106⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.	42⅞
200	do	s3 106¼	100	do	43
800	do	106	100	do	b3 43
200	do	s10 105¾	100	do	b10 43
100	do	106¼	100	do	s3 42⅞
200	do	b3 106⅛	300	do	42⅞
100	At. Mail S. Co.	s3 166⅛	100	Bruns. Land Co.	11

Market excited and strong.

America Ever Victorious.—The battle-fields of Napoleon I. were scarcely more numerous than the contests of the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Paris in 1861, London in 1862, Linz and Koenigsburg, 1863, Dantzic, Agram, and Krems, 1864, and Stettin, Cologne and Wismar, 1865, bear testimony to the superiority of this machine, and its appreciation abroad. At all these International Exhibitions the best fruits of foreign genius were arrayed against it, backed by national *amour propre*; but there, as here, the star of its destiny is always in the ascendant.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Dr. Von Eisenberg has made for himself a reputation in the medical world that falls to the lot of few men in a lifetime. His specialty has been the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and it is but justice to this distinguished practitioner to say that he has already performed some of the most wonderful and miraculous cures on record. Many of these cases were supposed to be incurable. Dr. Von Eisenberg has also performed many wonderful cures of a variety of diseases even outside of his immediate specialty.—*New-York Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"—Plantation Bitters.

Hold fast to that which is good.

Never be without Plantation Bitters in the house.

"*Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.*"

Thrice armed against Disease is he who always has a bottle of Plantation Bitters in the house.

"*Prevention is better than cure.*"

Plantation Bitters will prevent and cure Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Headache, Heartburn, and all gloomy, despondent and unhappy feelings. Relief in five minutes.

"*In time of peace prepare for war.*"

When you are well, or feel the first unpleasant indications of approaching sickness, take Plantation Bitters. They are a sure preventive and cure of Stomachic and Biliary derangements.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 5	New-York	South'ton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Columbia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
Monterey	July 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 1	New-York	California.
Vera Cruz	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Columbia*, close to-day, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

June 27—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. Burgy, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Burlingame, wife and child, Miss Metcalfe, Lady Heinruth, Miss Barrow, Mr. Talbot and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and servant, Mr. Londheim, —— Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Foremen, Mr. Chittick, Mr. Wallerstein, Mr. J. Silveria, Mr. and Miss Sloane, Mr. Shack, Mr. Wheaton, Mr. Satterlee and family, Miss S. Oshout, Miss Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Tiedeman, Mr. Machado, Mr. Laurent, Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Justin, son and servant, Mr. Ivanvahrs, Mr. Dougles, Mr. Galloupe, Mr. Nickerson, Mr. Goldenberg, Mr. Fleck, Mrs. Shorthill, Mrs. Asozarena, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Babcock, Mrs. Fay and family, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Packard, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Olmstead, Mr. Nesbit, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Neal, Mr. Ergel, Mr. Brown, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Reid, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Colton, Mr. Ross, Mr. Gama, Mr. Schultz, Mr. Betts, Mr. Williams, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Hayden, J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton, James Wilson, Mr. Ludlam and family, L. Casaval, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Miss Emmet, Mr. Meert, Mrs. and Miss Knight and servant, Mr. and Miss Ryer, Mrs. Mack and family, Mr. Nagle, Mr. Brady, Mr. Wald, Mr. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Cowdin, W. Sherwood, T. Greig, F. Stephens and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Durel, Mr. Smith, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Hill, Jos. Ward and family, Marquis de San Carlos and family, A. Marcoartie, F. Y. Mestre, Mr. Mozier and son, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Hoey, J. Sonnebron, Mr. Liuton, Mr. Webber, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, J. Moore, Jr., Mr. Ward, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Breunner, Mr. Strange, J. B. Hall, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Berry, Mr. Pohlman, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Henry, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Bains, Mr. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Dr. J. Clarke, Mr. Carter, Mr. McNamee, John B. English, Mr. and Mrs. Fotheringham and two sons, Wm. Higgins, W. Ryle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Griffiths, Mr. Goldenberg, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hardt, Mr. Ressel, Mr. Norton, Mr. Peomis, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Norton and family, Mrs. Hillman, Mrs. Lowden and two children, Mr. Hecht, Mr. Grant, Mr. De Forest, J. Hickson, J. Glover, A. White and family, Mr. Collins, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lauer, Mr. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Lindaner, J. Schulsbacher, Master Baskowitz, G. Brown, W. Kiefer, G. Hardorff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry and child, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, John Harvey, A. Schobl, J. Hollister, S. Babcock, D. Klein, G. Beekman, Mr. Eloin, C. Robert and man servant, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Osterberg, Mr. Mares, Mr. Falconer, J. Strauss, S. Gandy, Mr. E. Scott and brother. Total 254.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Wm. Neilson, A. Fernandez, Ramon Fernandez, Mrs. Fernandez and servant, Miss S. Hamilton, Miss J. Gray, P. Decaux and lady, Mrs. E. Cuade, Miss Jane McDonnell, M. Casanova and lady, Y. B. de Zavranio, daughter, son and servant, J. B. Baggiano and lady, J. E. Sherman, lady, 4 children and 2 servants, I. de los Reyer and lady, O. A. Schneidan, lady and child, Mrs. Bullion, Mrs. Alentado, Mrs. Metzler, Mrs. Postulantos, L. J. Camacho, J. Hernandez, Y. Carbonel, J. Gonzales, A. Lomazo and son, J. Faqual, J. Costa, M. Crespo, E. Calvo, P. J. Morillas, S. Salazar, P. Perella, G. Forcado, P. Yriarte, P. de la Pequella, J. Villar, J. M. Arango, F. de la Ferte, A. Llopart, R. Molina, E. Angula, P. Horva, Jose Costa, J. N. Russell, J. M. Yznaga, J. P. C. Thompson, A. Garcia, G. Olgiat, E. Abbot, E. Decazas, C. A. Muller, E. Lamb, Jose Jiminez. Total, 74.

In steamship America, from Savannah—John Stoddard, Mrs. Benjamin Green, 2 children nurse, Mrs. W. F. Martin, Mrs. D. A. Williamson and 3 children, J. Zachariah, T. E. Ruggles, Mrs. James Lippman, Mrs. Geil and son, Miss A. R. Ruggles, Mrs. Chas. Edmondston, Miss E. Murray, Miss H. W. Murray, George Rappold and lady, John D. Scherloch, Mrs. John Scherloch, Mrs. A. Bacher and 3 children, John J. Kelly, W. G. Gray, Miss M. R. Heinemann, Mrs. M. L. Berrell, Mrs. S. Pease and daughter, Mrs. H. Coley, H. S. Schriner, H. W. Denslow, M. Hamilton, G. A. Allen, P. P. Tunison, Dr. J. K. Barnam, R. M. Russell, Chas. E. Robinson, Fred. Von Kauch, J. Conrad, A. M. West, J. C. Mather, J. M. Freeman, J. Skeban, M. Hess, Jas. M. Cooper, T. E. Bryan, A. G. Nichols, John Pearson, M. L. Penniman, J. Gayler, C. Zogbaum, Chas. Pratt, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 21 | Moon sets... 9 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 49 | Gov. Island.11 38 | Hell Gate.... 1 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Dacotah, Ryder, Norfolk and Richmond, Pierson & Collins; Albemarle, Bowen, Norfolk and Richmond, Livingston & Co.; United States, Shaw, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamers Jersey Blue, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Ceres, Brooks, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Barks Clarita, (Argen.,) Race, Cow Bay, master; Acme, (Br.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Crimea, (Br.,) England, Penarth Roads, E. Cunard; Pictou, (Br.,) Hayles, Turks Island, McColl & Frith.

Brigs Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.; Kate Stewart, Paddock, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Martha, Smith, City Point, N. L. McCready & Co.; Fawn, (Br.,) Durkee, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Ellen Dickie, (Br.,) McElhinny, Bridgeport, B. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Ossuna, Haskell, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Crusade, Raynor, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Geo. Thomas, Langdon, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Flash, (Br.,) Thorp, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Joseph Turner, Soule, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; C. F. Young, Hume, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; N. Gesner, Leete, Jrcksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Caroline Hall, Doughty, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; John Byers, (Br.,) Pye, Moncton, C. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lewis S. Davis, Kempton, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Catharine, Thomas, Preston, Greenport, L. I., J. Douglass; Ripple, (Br.,) Roberts, Gape Casco; Mountain Home, Marthen, Matagorda Bay and Port Lavacca, I. B. Gager; Miranda, Harda, Point-a-Petre, Guad., B. J. Wenberg; Fleetwood, Gardner, Washington, G. N. Stranahan.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Orient, L. I.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 15, and Queenstown 16th, at 4:22 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 15th, 11 P. M., passed steamship Asia, bound to Liverpool. 17th, 9:30 A. M., lat. 51 14, lon. 14 02, passed a steamer, supposed to be the City of Boston, bound to Liverpool. 20th, 3:30 P. M., lat. 49 08, lon. 32 24, passed ship British Queen, bound E.

U. S. steamer Honduras, Acting Master Wm. McClintock, Key West July 20, at 9 A. M. July 21, at 11 A. M., lat. 26 54, lon. 79 30, spoke brig Ortolan, from Cardenas for Holmes' Hole. July 24, lat. 36 07, lon. 74 51, at noon, exchanged numbers with U. S. steamer Connecticut; same day, at 1 P. M., spoke wh. schr. Estella, of Provincetown, on a cruise, with 200 bbls. sperm oil; also schr. Rising Sun, with 250 bbls. sperm oil.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg July 8, and Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 700 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds during the passage. 12th inst., off Alban's Head, passed steamship Bremen, bound E.; 28th, off Fre Island, steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool; also, ship Arkwright, bd. E.

Steamship De Molay, Sampson, New-Orleans 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship America, Clift, Savannah July 23, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana July 22, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Helvetia, Prowse, Liverpool July 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 759 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 1 birth.

Steamship Hudson, Alexander, New-Orleans 9 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Warrior, Mott, New-Orleans 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thetis, Walton, New-Orleans July 16, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Gen. Sedgewick, Harkey, New-Orleans 8 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Resolute, (of Bristol, Eng.,) McGilvery, Shanghai March 26, with teas to G. B. Morewood & Co. Passed Angier April 28, Cape of Good Hope June 2, crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 1.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool June 10, with mdse. and 445 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. June 19, lat. 49 12, lon. 21 41, saw bark Fanter, from coast of Africa foa Bristol, and supplied her with provisions.

Ship Marmion, Warsaw, Manila March 24, with sugar and hemp to R. S. Taylor. Passed Java Head April 12, Cape of Good Hope May 25, crossed the equator June 28, in lon. 40 20.

Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton, etc., to master.

Bark Anaconda, Chapmsn, Pernambuco 23 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Norwegian, (of Montreal,) Musans, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Fury, (of Boston,) Tyler, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cotton and flour to master.

Bark Thomas, Peterson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.

Bark Grey Hound, Yates, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 52 ds., with palm oil, etc. to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Rechabite, Leman, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ceres, (Dutch,) Muldk, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Alexandria, (Ital.,) Bartolsmo, Palermo 57 ds., passed Gibraltar June 26, with fruit, etc., to John E. Devlin.

Brig Leonard Meyers, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton to Merchant & Carmann.

Brig Flora, (of Liverpool,) Mayo, Matamoras July 2, with hides. etc., to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Alice Lea, Hering, Remedios 7 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethey, Nuevitas 9 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Ida Abbott, (of Tortula,) Clark, Arroyo, P. R., July 9, with sugar to master.

Brig Beres, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Wilson, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar, ect., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Gondola, of Yarmouth, N. S., for Boston.

Brig J. B. King, Coffill, Windsor 11 ds., with plasrer to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Forrester, Murray, Bridgeport, C. B., 21 ds.

Schr. David Forst, Lord, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Alligator, Collins, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Oneida, Harris, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Henry, (of Jonesport,) Dobbin, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Hazleton, Newbern 4 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Lorett Peacock, Langer, Beaufort 5 ds., with cotton and tobacco to master.

Schr. Queen of the West, Rogers, Washington, with ordnance to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Peterson, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mary & Adeline, Bayles, —— 6 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. M. L. Tibbetts, Lathrop, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. July 4, Shaw, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. Koret, Elliott, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Impudence, (Br.,) Relrea, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with shingles to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Mornell, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ligure, Percy, St. Andrew's 20 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Finney, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. J. Merritt, Hudson, Elizabethpor, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (of Nassau,) Albury, Elethura 7 ds., with pineapples to Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Eliza S., Buell, Middletown.

Schr. Trenton, Martin, Providence.

Schr. A. Edwards, Ellis, Boston.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Dusaway, New-Haven.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Georgine, Allen, Ellsworah 14 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Trade Wind, Emerson, Biddeford.

Schr. Isaac Hinkley, Leavitt, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rio Grande, Cropper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Darcy, Georgetown 6 ds., coal.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Brown, Georgetown 6 ds., coal.

BELOW—2 barks unknown.

SAILED—Steamships Persia, United States, Dacotah.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 26.—Arr. bark Pericles, Trafani; brig R. B. Gove, Havana.

Miscellaneous.

Brig M. B. Lithgom, McDonald, was driven on shore at Great Glace Bay, on the 12th inst., during a squall, and came off on the 13th, and proceeded to sydney.

Returned.—Br. schr. Revere, Godwin, hence 12th inst. for Jacksonville, having experienced heavy weather and sprung a leak.

Spoken, &c.

John Crystal—brig, of and from Philadelphia, for Sagua, 2 ds. out, July 24, lat. 37, lon. 74 27.

Marmion—ship, from Manila for New-York, July 19, lat. 28 24, lon. 69 53.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 9, brigs Bachelor, ldg., for New-York 10th; Caroline, for Baltimore; Ellendale, for Philadelphia; J. Carey Coale, for Baltimore; schr. Garland, for Philadelphia.

At Trinidad, Cuba, July 9, barks B. O. De Wolf and Mary; brigs Abbie T. Titcomb, George Orump and Royal Standard, ldg.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Rhine, at Deal; Anna, in English Channel; steamship Bavaria, at Hamburg; Joven, Thomas, at Oporto; John Bright and Antarctic, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Callao, Mary Bangs, at Queenstown.

ELIAS HOWE JR.
INVENTOR & MAKER, NEW YORK U.S.A.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

FOR TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 629 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I am receiving daily calls from Soldiers' Widows, desiring to make some arrangements by which they may procure a

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

A loyal Virginian widow, having lost her husband and two children in the Union armies, made application for one to-day. Calling upon her reference, I found him willing to place $20 to her credit toward procuring the Machine. Perhaps some one else will assist this and similar cases. If not by making a donation, send in their orders for their own families, accompanied by the price, and thus assist in RECONSTRUCTING THE SEWING-MACHINE BUSINESS.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

for Heavy Tailoring, or Leather-work—to RENT, and *all of the rent allowed* if purchased. No advance made on the manufacturers' prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

for Sale, Repaired, and Instruction given in their use; to Rent, and kept in order without charge; *one-half of the rent allowed if purchased.* Competent operators for family sewing sent to residences with machines.

Having increased facilities for the accommodation of customers, any increase of patronage will receive the same prompt attention as formerly.

J. T. ELLIS,
No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st., up-stairs.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

IN ADDITION TO our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

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TO THE LADIES

Use PERRY'S Moth & Freckle Lotion, which is prompt, infallible & harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St., New York, Sold by all Druggists. Price $2 a bottle. Send for Circular

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

THE NEW ERA

in the retail shirt and men's furnishing trade. The usual retailer's profit given to the buyer.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,

Manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, near the Museum, their celebrated "Sea Island" white shirts at $3 each. These elegant shirts are made of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, expressly for first-class city custom trade—our lowest wholesale price for them to dealers is $35. They are sold regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50, never less than $4 each. We now offer them to the public, direct from our factory, at $3, and warrant them first-class $4 shirts in every particular; superior $3 shirts at $2 25; gent's fine linen 4-ply collars at $2 00 per doz.; first-class paper collars, $1 50 a hundred; "molded" collars, 30 cents per box; full lines of socks, suspenders, under-garments, &c., &c. Advertisements, as a general rule, we admit, are overdrawn. It will pay largely to answer this.

Terminus of the various city railroad lines.

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
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BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND FINE PALE ALES AND PORTER,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These Ales and Porter are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive, and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 451, July 26, 1865.
26, 32, 28, 15, 60, 41, 2, 54, 24, 64, 42, 16.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 452, July 26, 1865.
8, 41, 33, 63, 23, 57, 53, 48, 54, 66, 32, 49.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 351, July 26, 1865.
77, 58, 66, 46, 20, 24, 67, 30, 42, 69, 15, 18.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—Class No. 352, July 26, 1865.
24, 69, 48, 35, 29, 11, 60, 72, 41, 5, 65, 34.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 7, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, &C.—Piles radically cured in ten minutes, without the use of the knife, caustic or acid, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.